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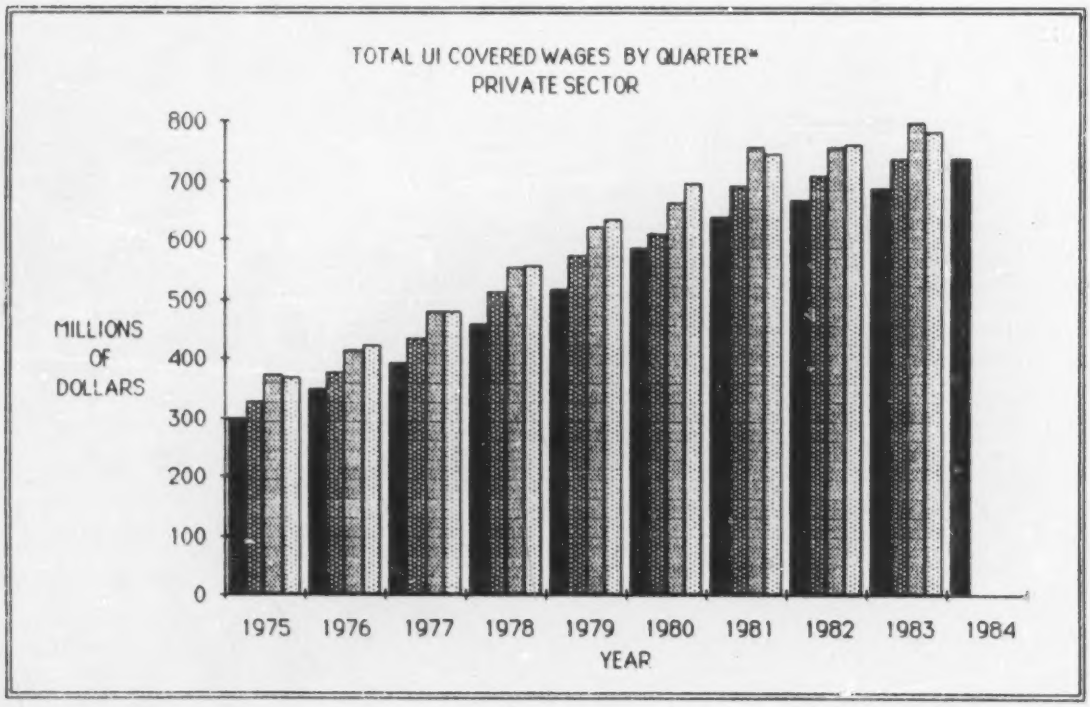
MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

THIRD QUARTER 1984



(graph explained on inside cover)

JOB SERVICE

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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Bozeman, MT 59715
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BUTTE
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Butte, MT 59703
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BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
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Cut Bank, MT 59427
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Dillon, MT 59725
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608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
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200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
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TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERED WAGES BY QUARTER

PRIVATE SECTOR

The graph illustrates an overall steady increase in wages over the past ten years. The peak quarter is 3rd quarter 1983 with $796,000,000. The trend over the last several years is for a steady increase for the first three quarters and then a slight decrease in the 4th quarter. However, 4th quarter 1980 shows an increase rather than a decrease from the previous quarter. This is due to labor dispute in 3rd quarter and return to work in 4th quarter in the copper and primary metals industry; a strong trade employment; and an upward employment trend in the lumber and wood industry. The substantial increase in 3/83 is due to a lumber and aluminum industry increase. The step up from 1/83 to 1/84 is due to the lumber industry remaining strong through the mild winter months and a general upsweep in the economy and overall prosperity.

source: Employment, Wages and Contributions Report

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

3rd. Qtr. 1984

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 15 - Number 3
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	SEP. 1984 Prelim	AUG. 1984 Revised	JULY 1984 Revised	SEP. 1983 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	407.4	418.5	414.5	394.6
Employment	382.3	388.9	383.4	367.7
Unemployment	25.1	29.6	31.1	26.9
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	7.1%	7.5%	6.8%

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

STATEWIDE

The end of the third quarter marks a full year of economic improvement for Montana's economy. However, recovery is far from being robust; some state industries have yet to participate in the improvement. (See Table II for statewide employment by major industry groups.)

One of the most popular indicators summarizing Montana's economic status has been the unemployment rate. This economic barometer, beginning August 1983, has indicated 13 consecutive months of a lower unemployment rate when compared to one year ago figures. Looking forward, the 1984 annual average unemployment rate is anticipated to be 7.9 percent, which will be the first decline in annual average unemployment after four years of increases.

Most economic reports indicate that 1985 will continue with overall prosperity, but the prosperity will occur at a slower pace than in 1984. Interest rates will continue to be the largest influencing factor in directing Montana's economy.

Tourist related industries did not experience as much activity as anticipated this past summer. The major attraction for tourists is the various state and national parks - several comparisons of visitors this year with last year's totals are as follows: Glacier Park down 12 percent; Yellowstone Park down 8 percent, and all other parks down 6 percent. The only bright spot in increased visitation was the Custer National Battlefield that had national and local media coverage of the recent archelogist's excavation of artifacts. Some of the factors influencing the lower tourist trade in Montana include; the high discount rate on Canadian currency, national publicity on the increased number

of encounters between bears and people in the parks, and an immense number of forest fires late in the summer which drew national media attention.

Montana's drought-stricken grain fields yielded some of the poorest crops in a decade - at a time when there is a price-depressing bumper crop elsewhere. Montana and Canada, and a small corner of North Dakota are the only places where drought has hurt the crops. A railroad firm noted that it would need only about half as many grain hopper cars as it had anticipated.

Home construction will get a boost from another low-interest housing bond issue in the amount of $67 million with an interest rate of 10 3/8 percent. The major hurdle loan qualifiers must pass is the not owning a home within the last three years requirement.

A national financial reporting firm determined that commercial and recreation construction is booming in the state (up over 100 percent to more than $126 Million), and residential building is off 8 percent compared to a year ago on contracts signed through July.

There were 496 wells completed in Montana through the third quarter of 1984 - 237 were oil wells, 71 were gas wells, and 188 were dry holes. The number of completions recorded through the third quarter of this year is 50% higher than the total through the same period in 1983 and it is only one less than the total completions posted for all of 1983. The current pace could realize about 690 completions for the year - definitely an improvement over last year, but below any previous years completions between the early 1970's and 1982.

The oil industry's long-term health depends on how it handles declining reserves of oil and gas, government policies and a strong trend toward conservation. United States oil producers currently are replacing only two barrels of oil for every three they produce, and such a pattern ultimately means a greater dependence on imported energy and an influence on economic growth.

GREAT FALLS MSA

Medical and health care facilities highlight expansion plans in the third quarter. One hospital plans to build a $1.4 million surgical day-care center. This would be the fifth city in Montana to go forward with a surgical center. Construction has started on the $1.3 million addition to a health care center that will add 50 long-term beds and about 30 full-time jobs to Great Falls. The increased number of beds will allow improved medical care for adult day care and occupational, speech, and physical therapy.

Ongoing local construction projects appear to be on schedule. The largest project still is the $32 million coal-fired heating plant at Malmstrom AFB and the work force has expanded to nearly 250 workers. The final phase of a downtown hotel remodeling has been stalled by high interest rates. Local contractors continue to receive highway construction awards but not in the Great Falls area. One contractor will start on a $3.8 million Wyoming road project.

Trends have induced several more video shops and restaurants and part of the "new frontier" computerized alarm monitoring service to open. Restaurants that offer ethnic foods are expanding the fastest. One new video store manager noted that there will be 20 to 30 video stores within five to ten years. The new computerized security network could expand into other cities with the monitoring from Great Falls. The current system's potential can be up 99,000 alarms in 10,000 locations across the United States.

A Great Falls based leasing firm is unsure about its future since tax laws and the recession dampened the attractiveness of the leasing business. The firm has about 111 people in Great Falls and 80 more in field offices. The parent company has already started to consolidate some operations in their Minneapolis office.

Great Falls will lose about ten jobs when a banking modernization project takes affect. Most of the workers are expected to accept transfers to Helena, home of the new computer system. This layoff brings to 30 the number of jobs lost in Great Falls by banking efficiency moves. Another banking network announced in the second quarter that it will eliminate 20 jobs here when it consolidates some of its accounting operations in Billings.

BILLINGS MSA - HARDIN - RED LODGE LFA

Plans are on the drawing board to convert a sugar factory into an ethanol plant. The Hardin located facility is projected to employ 65 people and to use 5.25 million bushels of barley (9 percent of the state's total barley production). One of the by-products planned is 17 megawatts of electricity that will be sold to the state's major power company.

An oil company has decided to end its oil and gas agreement with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe because exploratory drilling attempts have been unsuccessful. The evaluation of 950 miles of semic test and seven dry holes prompted the oil company to call it quits after three years of effort. About one-third of the tribe's annual budget came from drilling and testing privileges.

Building permits for the Billings Metra Area through September indicate a slowing down of construction projects. Single family permits show an eight percent decline from last year. New commercial permits

has construction value up 28 percent over last year, but commercial remodeling value has decreased by 82 percent. New multi-family units through August indicate a reverse trend as follows: 1982-552 units, 1983-779 units, and 1984-404 units.

Billings will soon have several schools built and another nursing home has been approved. Voters gave the green light for bonds to be issued in constructing a new high school and two elementary schools. State health officials will allow a 100 bed nursing home to be constructed. Construction started in September on a $7 million addition to a motel-convention complex.

Billings was chosen the site for the state's Federal Aviation Administration flight service station, but controversy surrounds the choice. Ten Montana cities filed proposals as required in bidding for the center. Billings did not file any offer for the flight station and was chosen by the FAA. Protests have been filed from several cities and the state's congressional staff may do an investigation.

Beet harvest is completed and the sugar refinery in Billings is processing the limited beet crop. With only one-eighth the normal crop produced due to contract dispute with growers, the work force is about half the normal staff and production time is only 25-30 days (normally a mininum of 104 days are needed).

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

Production, employment, and wages remained at high levels for the state's wood products firms during third quarter 1984, even though more mills were operating below normal levels. A mill near Missoula layed off about 130 workers in September in reaction to the soft prices for some plywood and lumber products made at the plant.

The seasonal work in harvesting agricultural products was added with reasonable weather. Only the cherry harvest noticed a shortage of experienced fruit pickers. Novice labor is available but growers prefer experienced pickers who harvest the crop rapidly and do not damage the trees. Christmas tree harvest is getting under full swing but the Mexican border restriction has reduced the demand for Christmas trees.

The Missoula trade and service industries have expanded with the property and population of the area. The largest mall has 100 percent occupancy for the first time since its grand opening. Construction is progressing well on the 10 million dollar, 50 bed hospital with plans for completion by next fall. A new restaurant that can seat 280 people opened - there were 700 people that applied for the 46 staff positions.

Hotel and motel expansion took quite a surge this past year in Missoula - nearly 500 new hotel and motel rooms were added in a little more than a year's time and plans for a third major hotel chain are being considered; this has led to the concern of overbuilding in the community.

An exploratory well between Kalispell and Libby has been completed after drilling 17,000 feet. Test results need not be made public by the two major oil companies involved. The companies estimate drilling costs at $7.5 million.

An aluminum plant near Columbia Falls has agreed to a reduced rate for electricity for six months that has a "take or pay" special clause. It is hoped that the plant will operate at 90 percent of capacity or greater for the next six months. The parent company has expressed a desire to sell the aluminum plant and has already sold most of its other aluminum production facilities.

Seasonal layoffs have reduced the Glacier Park employment to the winter staff slightly earlier than normal. Going To The Sun Highway closed sooner than most years because of heavy snow; park attendence was down from last year.

Armed with a $50,000 federal grant, the Bitterroot Resource Conservation and Development Council plans an ambitious study aimed at helping small business owners in Ravalli, Missoula, and Mineral counties. The grant will fund a four pronged study to identify sources of capital, and investigate existing and potential uses for forest products.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

The Broadwater Hospital District had its request approved to build a $3.1 million new hospital and nursing home in Townsend. The facility will include 10 hospital beds and 32 long-term nursing home beds and will be built as soon as weather permits.

Butte officials are working on developing potential business ideas. One of the recent efforts involve developing a lumber transloading facility in Butte. A recent study indicates that 90 percent of the lumber produced in Montana is shipped out-of-state and 95 percent of those shipments are by truck. The proposed transloading facility would provide Montana lumber shippers with easier and more economical access to California markets.

Several major construction projects are trying to advance far enough to continue inside work through the winter months. In Deer

Lodge a $15.2 million prison facilities expansion will continue for at least one more year. In Helena, contractors on a new county jail and a new state building are finishing the outside work and are starting interior construction. Mall expansion and a new food store were completed in the third quarter in Helena.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

Montana State University officials plan to present their ideas to the public about an industrial park for high-tech firms. The university would restrict occupancy of the park to companies which have research components that would give students an opportunity to interact with high-tech industries. Any development that takes place would not be done by the university, but by a developer.

An oil company is planning to drill a 11,000 foot deep wildcat well about 30 miles north of Bozeman. The company has been studying the area for five years and is drilling on private land.

Further expansion is scheduled on skiing facilities near Bozeman. A second ski gondola, more condominiums, and an expanded restaurant are planned. Installment of the gondola is expected to be finished in time for the upcoming ski season - lift capacity will then be 7,400 skiers an hour.

In Ringling, a $5.5 million expansion project is planned that will nearly double production at the grain-alcohol plant. The firm noted that employment would expand from the current 13 people to between 19 and 23 workers. The expansion would include changing the fuel source from propane to a system that can burn either coal or waste wood from local lumber mills.

A lumber mill located near Livingston plans to cut wages 15 percent in August. The owners noted that the decision to cut wages was a decision to keep operating. Canadian mills increased share of the lumber market was cited as the most difficult situation to contend with.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LFA

In Havre the weak economic activity has caused several business closures and a transfer of a main office. A drug store laid off twenty employees and a hardware store laid off all of its staff in their perm anent out of business decision. An oil exploration firm has moved it headquarters to Casper, Wyoming. Area businesses noted that Canadian trade is about 1/3 of the normal sales and services. Petitions have been filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the federal bankrupcy laws on two agriculture related businesses. A tractor manufacturer

that had 200 employees in their peak period want to adjust their operation plans, but need to get their 300 plus creditors approval. Also, a farm-equipment dealer and one-time scraper manufacturer needs to reorganize their $3.1 million assets and $4 million in debts.

A $3.5 million contract for the Air Force's strategic training facility has been awarded. Construction will start as soon as weather permits and is scheduled to be completed in August 1985 at the former Air Force station north of Havre. Starting in September, 1985 the second phase contracts will be awarded to build 45 family housing units. About 80 full time personnel will be assigned to the bomber training support group.

Oil exploration continues to be strong in Sheridan and Valley counties. Many local workers have been hired to work on the rigs. Replacement of power lines from Ft. Peck to the Havre substation is on-going and will be completed by fall 1985. Half of the work force is drawn from the local market to operate equipment and for general labor work.

A major railroad company has turned down an offer by a group of northeastern Montana grain shippers to purchase the Opheim-Bainville branch line to be run as a shortline railroad. State officials still consider a local takeover of the line in the next three years very possible. Also, in the planning stage is a purchase of the Plentywood to Ophiem stretch of the line.

The majority of the housing units at the Glasgow AFB were sold by the government officials. A Helena business man bought the 1,233 homes for $520,000. Some of the units may be moved to other sites and there is a feasibility study on using the former military base as a retirement center. Also, an agricultural project is being considered in locating at the base.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LFA

The utility companies building the coal-fired power facilities at Colstrip decided to delay completion of number 4 by nine months because of cash flow problems, incomplete transmission lines, and expected electricity surpluses. Employment levels on the power plants are expected to be reduced by about 300 workers by the end of the year, leaving about 200-250 personnel on the project during the slow down.

Glendive residents are encouraging the railroad company to keep and expand the railroad maintenance shop in Glendive. The railroad firm will chose between Glendive and Mandan, N.D. for the 100 staff maintenance facility. Some laid off railroad workers have been called back

because of increased rail traffic in recent months. A 45 mile long Sidney to Richey rail line is being considered for abandonment by the railroad company.

Major capital improvements recently completed at the sugar factory in Sidney will significantly reduce the company's energy bills. Some of the steam boilers were converted from oil-and-gas powered to coal powered. Also the heat exchangers and evaporators were upgraded. The sugar beet harvest has been completed and sugar production has started. The crop yield is below normal because of the dry conditions and the April snowstorm.

The number of drilling rigs working in the Williston Basin was strong through August but a noticeable decline had occurred in September. The rig count is still greater than one year ago figures.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Industry/Occupation Projections

Montana's 1990 Industry/Occupation Projections are produced to provide a long term outlook of occupational demand and industry development. Nearly 300 industries and 320 detailed occupations are reviewed for growth or decline between the 1982 base year and 1990. Also, occupational demand is expressed in annual average openings-both growth and replacement needs. Two reports are available-a 25 page summary report and a 100 page detail report.

MONTANA SUPPLY/DEMAND REPORT

The Montana State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) is a section of the Research and Analysis Bureau. SOICC produces a statewide comparison of supply (workers) and demand (positions). This annual report is a valuable tool for planners, counselors, and job seekers.

MONTANA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY

This one page (with mail-in order form) directory describes the eight different publications available from the Research & Analysis Bureau.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1984		1983		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1	282.5	282.1
February	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3	283.4	282.9
March	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0	283.1	282.5
April	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9	284.3	283.7
May	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3	287.1	286.5
June	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2	290.6	290.1
July	311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2	292.2	291.8
August	313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5	292.8	292.4
September	314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8	293.3	292.8
October			302.6	301.3	294.1	293.6
November			303.1	301.4	293.6	293.2
December			303.5	301.5	292.4	292.0
Dec-to-Dec %			3.8%	3.3%	3.9%	3.9%
AVERAGE:			298.4	297.4	289.1	288.6
Ann Avg %			3.2%	3.0%	6.1%	6.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983	Sep. 1982
All Items	314.5	313.0	311.7	301.8	293.3
Food & Beverages	296.4	296.9	295.3	285.3	280.1
Housing	341.4	339.5	338.1	326.4	319.7
Apparel & Upkeep	204.2	200.1	196.6	200.4	194.9
Transportation	313.7	312.9	312.9	303.7	295.3
Medical Care	383.1	381.9	380.3	361.2	336.0
Entertainment	257.3	256.4	255.3	247.5	238.3
Other Goods & Services	314.6	307.2	306.5	294.4	266.6

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1982								
January	367.3	333.5	313.7	19.8	33.8	9.2%	9.4%	*
February	371.5	334.1	312.6	21.5	37.4	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	380.3	342.6	316.7	25.9	37.7	9.9%	9.5%	*
April	389.6	355.1	323.3	31.8	34.5	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	398.2	365.4	332.6	32.8	32.8	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	408.7	373.4	336.1	37.3	35.3	8.6%	9.8%	*
July	410.3	376.2	336.2	40.0	34.1	8.3%	9.8%	*
August	412.3	380.0	337.2	42.8	32.3	7.8%	9.6%	*
September	400.4	371.6	338.3	33.3	28.8	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	397.3	366.1	337.8	28.3	31.2	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	392.3	357.9	333.5	24.4	34.4	8.8%	10.4%	*
December	387.7	352.0	331.0	21.0	35.7	9.2%	10.5%	*
Avg.	393.0	359.0	329.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	380.5	338.2	318.9	19.3	42.3	11.1%	11.4%	*
February	382.4	339.4	318.4	21.0	43.0	11.2%	11.3%	*
March	389.7	348.4	323.2	25.2	41.3	10.6%	10.8%	*
April	395.1	356.9	325.9	31.0	38.2	9.7%	10.0%	*
May	395.7	361.2	329.2	32.0	34.5	8.7%	9.8%	*
June	409.9	374.5	338.1	36.4	35.4	8.6%	10.2%	*
July	405.8	370.8	331.8	39.0	35.0	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	406.3	374.0	332.3	41.7	32.3	8.0%	9.2%	1.6
September	394.6	367.7	335.2	32.5	26.9	6.8%	8.8%	.1
October	393.2	365.9	338.2	27.7	27.3	6.9%	8.4%	.1
November	389.5	358.5	334.7	23.8	31.0	8.0%	8.1%	.2
December	385.3	352.5	332.0	20.5	32.8	8.5%	8.0%	.2
Avg.	394.0	359.0	329.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	*
1984								
January	390.1	349.4	330.6	18.8	40.7	10.4%	8.8%	.3
February	390.3	351.6	331.1	20.5	38.7	9.9%	8.4%	.3
March	397.4	358.6	334.0	24.6	38.8	9.8%	8.1%	.3
April	403.5	368.4	338.1	30.3	35.1	8.7%	7.6%	.2
May	406.7	377.3	346.1	31.2	29.5	7.2%	7.2%	.2
June	422.8	390.2	354.7	35.5	32.6	7.7%	7.4%	.2
July	414.5	383.4	345.4	38.0	31.1	7.5%	7.5%	.1
August	418.5	388.9	348.3	40.7	29.5	7.1%	7.3%	.1
September	407.4	382.3	350.6	31.7	25.1	6.2%	7.1%	*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1983 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Net Changes to Sept. 1984 from: Aug. 1984	Sep. 1983
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	418.6	417.8	414.5	0.8	24.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	389.0	388.4	383.4	0.6	21.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	31.7	40.7	38.0	-9.0	-0.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.6	29.4	31.1	0.2	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.1%	7.0%	7.5%	0.1	0.3
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.0%	7.9%	7.8%	0.1	-0.4
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	277.5	274.0	271.9	3.5	4.5
Manufacturing	21.0	21.5	21.6	-.5	-.3
Mining	6.4	6.5	6.7	-.1	-.6
Contract Construction	13.0	13.5	12.9	-.5	-1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.1	20.3	20.2	-.2	-.4
Trade	71.7	72.5	71.6	-.8	0
Wholesale Trade	17.1	17.2	17.1	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	54.6	55.3	54.5	-.7	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.9	13.1	13.0	-.2	-.1
Services	61.1	61.7	61.8	-.6	2.3
Government	71.2	65.0	64.1	6.2	5.4
Federal Government	13.5	15.0	15.1	-1.5	.5
State and Local Government	57.7	50.0	48.9	7.7	4.8

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	SEP. 1984	AUG. 1984	JUL. 1984	SEP. 1984	AUG. 1984	JUL. 1984	SEP. 1984	AUG. 1984	JUL. 1984	SEP. 1984	AUG. 1984	JUL. 1984
STATEWIDE	407.4	418.6	414.5	382.3	389.0	383.4	25.1	29.6	31.1	6.2%	7.1%	7.5%
Great Falls MSA	34.3	34.5	34.2	32.0	31.6	31.2	2.3	2.9	3.0	6.8%	8.3%	8.8%
Billings MSA	59.0	60.1	59.9	55.4	56.0	55.3	3.6	4.1	4.6	6.1%	6.9%	7.6%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	217.1	221.9	219.7	203.3	205.7	203.1	13.8	16.2	16.6	6.4%	7.3%	7.5%
Eastern District	190.3	196.6	194.8	179.0	183.2	180.3	11.3	13.4	14.5	5.9%	6.8%	7.4%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	68.9	70.5	70.1	64.4	65.1	64.5	4.5	5.4	5.6	6.6%	7.6%	8.0%
Balance of State	338.5	348.0	344.3	317.9	323.8	318.9	20.6	24.2	25.4	6.1%	7.0%	7.4%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.6	36.6	36.3	32.0	33.4	32.9	2.6	3.2	3.4	7.5%	8.7%	9.3%
BOZEMAN	30.9	31.2	31.1	29.5	29.6	29.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%
GLASGOW	18.7	19.8	19.2	17.8	18.8	18.1	.9	1.0	1.1	5.1%	5.3%	5.9%
GLENDIVE	15.9	17.0	16.7	15.1	16.1	15.8	.8	.9	.9	5.3%	5.5%	5.3%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	14.3	14.3	12.8	13.2	13.1	.8	1.1	1.2	6.2%	7.6%	8.6%
HAVRE	13.4	13.7	13.7	12.5	12.6	12.6	.9	1.1	1.1	6.8%	8.0%	8.3%
HELENA	32.9	32.5	32.4	31.1	30.4	30.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	5.6%	6.4%	6.6%
KALISPELL	47.0	48.5	47.0	43.8	44.8	43.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	6.8%	7.6%	7.9%
LEWISTOWN	12.1	13.0	12.7	11.5	12.3	11.9	.6	.7	.8	5.0%	5.7%	6.4%
MILES CITY	19.9	20.6	20.4	18.8	19.2	18.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	5.4%	6.8%	7.6%
MISSOULA	55.7	56.0	56.0	52.0	51.8	51.7	3.7	4.2	4.3	6.7%	7.5%	7.6%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.2	20.7	20.4	18.0	19.2	18.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	6.2%	7.1%	7.2%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA SEPTEMBER 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	407375	382273	25102	6.2
CASCADE	34275	31929	2346	6.8
YELLOWSTONE	58951	55360	3591	6.1
BEAVERHEAD	4679	4510	169	3.6
BIG HORN	4974	4656	318	6.4
BLAINE	3483	3188	295	8.5
BROADWATER	2495	2390	105	4.2
CARBON	4510	4257	253	5.6
CARTER	915	899	16	1.7
CHOUTEAU	3282	3169	113	3.4
CUSTER	6398	6136	262	4.1
DANIELS	1438	1389	49	3.4
DAWSON	5921	5595	326	5.5
DEER LODGE	4503	4030	473	10.5
FALLON	2245	2196	49	2.2
FERGUS	6471	6162	309	4.8
FLATHEAD	28535	26720	1815	6.4
GALLATIN	23802	22855	947	4.0
GARFIELD	941	918	23	2.4
GLACIER	6396	5810	586	9.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	437	403	34	7.8
GRANITE	1213	1130	83	6.8
HILL	8654	8074	580	6.7
JEFFERSON	3496	3293	203	5.8
JUDITH BASIN	1299	1222	77	5.9
LAKE	9685	9086	599	6.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26969	25434	1535	5.7
LIBERTY	1252	1210	42	3.4
LINCOLN	8753	7975	778	8.9
MC CONE	1404	1346	58	4.1
MADISON	2644	2518	126	4.8
MEAGHER	1387	1297	90	6.5
MINERAL	2783	2601	182	6.5
MISSOULA	38749	36537	2212	5.7
MUSSELSHELL	2354	2226	128	5.4
PARK	5705	5342	363	6.4
PETROLEUM	328	318	10	3.0
PHILLIPS	3336	3139	197	5.9
PONDERA	3810	3650	160	4.2
POWDER RIVER	1434	1388	46	3.2
POWELL	4280	4023	257	6.0
PRAIRIE	843	813	30	3.6
RAVALLI	9867	8914	953	9.7
RICHLAND	5967	5607	360	6.0
ROOSEVELT	6278	5944	334	5.3
ROSEBUD	8341	7671	670	8.0
SANDERS	4334	3966	368	8.5
SHERIDAN	3065	2968	97	3.2
SILVER BOW	17253	15778	1475	8.5
STILLWATER	2570	2357	213	8.3
SWEET GRASS	1582	1526	56	3.5
TETON	2879	2691	188	6.5
TOOLE	2879	2729	150	5.2
TREASURE	553	522	31	5.6
VALLEY	4621	4344	277	6.0
WHEATLAND	1268	1218	50	3.9
WIBAUX	889	844	45	5.1

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA AUGUST 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	418548	388956	29592	7.1
CASCADE	34494	31633	2861	8.3
YELLOWSTONE	60096	55966	4130	6.9
BEAVERHEAD	5047	4862	185	3.7
BIG HORN	5225	4684	541	10.4
BLAINE	3575	3236	339	9.5
BROADWATER	2512	2382	130	5.2
CARBON	4633	4364	269	5.8
CARTER	1053	1027	26	2.5
CHOUTEAU	3600	3478	122	3.4
CUSTER	6582	6278	304	4.6
DANIELS	1490	1443	47	3.2
DAWSON	6051	5696	355	5.9
DEER LODGE	4677	4083	594	12.7
FALLON	2313	2246	67	2.9
FERGUS	6815	6429	386	5.7
FLATHEAD	29603	27693	1910	6.5
GALLATIN	23958	22845	1113	4.6
GARFIELD	1109	1069	40	3.6
GLACIER	6854	6017	837	12.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	488	452	36	7.4
GRANITE	1277	1173	104	8.1
HILL	8777	8061	716	8.2
JEFFERSON	3287	3027	260	7.9
JUDITH BASIN	1466	1359	107	7.3
LAKE	10144	9332	812	8.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	26689	25011	1678	6.3
LIBERTY	1336	1293	43	3.2
LINCOLN	8728	7755	973	11.1
MC CONE	1520	1458	62	4.1
MADISON	2989	2814	175	5.9
MEAGHER	1477	1362	115	7.8
MINERAL	2998	2809	189	6.3
MISSOULA	38052	35519	2533	6.7
MUSSELSHELL	2483	2333	150	6.0
PARK	5833	5421	412	7.1
PETROLEUM	367	353	14	3.8
PHILLIPS	3558	3398	160	4.5
PONDERA	3904	3672	232	5.9
POWDER RIVER	1618	1539	79	4.9
POWELL	4272	4014	258	6.0
PRAIRIE	940	901	39	4.1
RAVALLI	10301	9246	1055	10.2
RICHLAND	6546	6149	397	6.1
ROOSEVELT	6477	6088	389	6.0
ROSEBUD	8426	7531	895	10.6
SANDERS	4642	4217	425	9.2
SHERIDAN	3175	3058	117	3.7
SILVER BOW	18286	16408	1878	10.3
STILLWATER	2675	2467	208	7.8
SWEET GRASS	1794	1730	64	3.6
TETON	3144	3023	121	3.8
TOOLE	3204	3044	160	5.0
TREASURE	603	568	35	5.8
VALLEY	5111	4768	343	6.7
WHEATLAND	1376	1327	49	3.6
WIBAUX	898	845	53	5.9

TABLE IV-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JULY 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	414486	383434	31052	7.5
CASCADE	34254	31227	3027	8.8
YELLOWSTONE	59850	55278	4572	7.6
BEAVERHEAD	5041	4835	206	4.1
BIG HORN	5224	4670	554	10.6
BLAINE	3541	3189	352	9.9
BROADWATER	2477	2332	145	5.9
CARBON	4690	4355	335	7.1
CARTER	1005	971	34	3.4
CHOUTEAU	3519	3410	109	3.1
CUSTER	6544	6210	334	5.1
DANIELS	1442	1394	48	3.3
DAWSON	6032	5714	318	5.3
DEER LODGE	4699	4074	625	13.3
FALLON	2326	2238	88	3.8
FERGUS	6647	6218	429	6.5
FLATHEAD	28699	26722	1977	6.9
GALLATIN	23913	22759	1154	4.8
GARFIELD	1014	990	24	2.4
GLACIER	6760	5921	839	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	460	412	48	10.4
GRANITE	1265	1148	117	9.2
HILL	8875	8132	743	8.4
JEFFERSON	3172	2895	277	8.7
JUDITH BASIN	1395	1309	86	6.2
LAKE	9833	9107	726	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	26745	25026	1719	6.4
LIBERTY	1310	1260	50	3.8
LINCOLN	8496	7476	1020	12.0
MC CONE	1492	1421	71	4.8
MADISON	2923	2736	187	6.4
MEAGHER	1483	1365	118	8.0
MINERAL	3260	3028	232	7.1
MISSOULA	38104	35611	2493	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	2471	2324	147	5.9
PARK	5756	5307	449	7.8
PETROLEUM	370	358	12	3.2
PHILLIPS	3507	3306	201	5.7
PONDERA	3835	3595	240	6.3
POWDER RIVER	1547	1482	65	4.2
POWELL	4218	3963	255	6.0
PRAIRIE	905	871	34	3.8
RAVALLI	9958	8949	1009	10.1
RICHLAND	6380	6001	379	5.9
ROOSEVELT	6202	5787	415	6.7
ROSEBUD	8395	7397	998	11.9
SANDERS	4637	4097	540	11.6
SHERIDAN	3074	2961	113	3.7
SILVER BOW	18117	16150	1967	10.9
STILLWATER	2658	2422	236	8.9
SWEET GRASS	1800	1686	114	6.3
TETON	3088	2962	126	4.1
TOOLE	3197	3042	155	4.8
TREASURE	599	558	41	6.8
VALLEY	5011	4657	354	7.1
WHEATLAND	1382	1295	87	6.3
WIBAUX	889	831	58	6.5

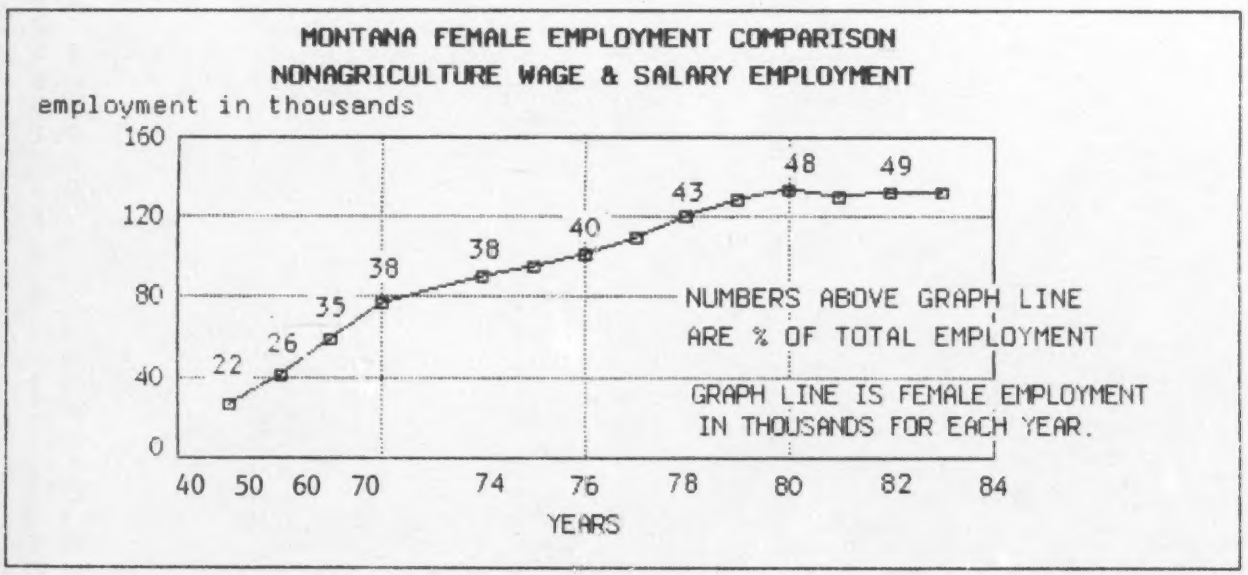
TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

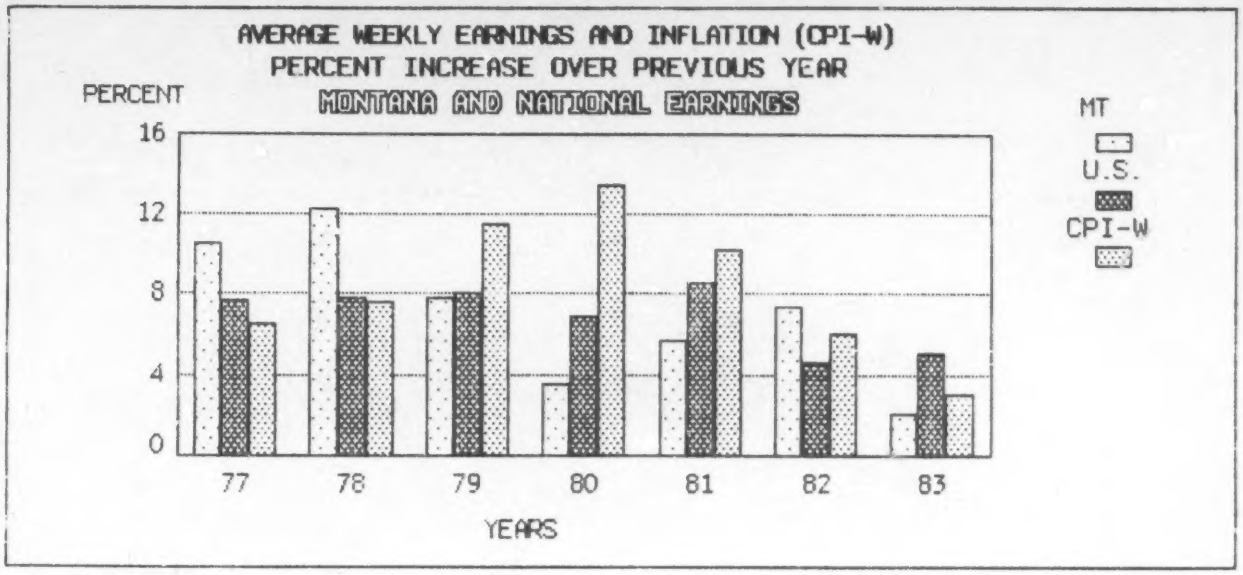
MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Sep.1/ 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983	Sep. 1984	Sep. 1983
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	131.4	128.6	129.1	127.8	47%	47%
Manufacturing.....	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	12%	13%
Mining.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	5%	4%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	14%	15%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.7	18%	23%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.2	33.7	33.4	33.8	46%	47%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	62%	62%
Services.....	38.6	38.0	38.0	38.1	63%	70%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	43.3	40.2	41.1	38.3	61%	54%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1983 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.
Totals may not add due to rounding.



1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 Employment from Census.

REAL SPENDABLE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



	Prelim. Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$290.36	$281.06	$ 286.94
Taxes Withheld 3/	46.18	43.67	45.26
Spendable Earnings	244.18	237.38	241.68
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	165.94	160.88	163.09
Real Spendable Earnings	78.24	76.50	78.59

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1984	1983	1982	1984	1983	1982
January	$274.07	$264.40	$255.84	$76.74	$77.57	$76.47
February	269.28	264.19	258.96	75.43	76.20	77.07
March	265.36	264.99	258.82	74.48	76.22	77.15
April	275.55	267.81	259.29	76.74	76.44	76.94
May	274.90	272.57	263.76	76.25	77.26	77.17
June	277.71	281.06	263.50	76.72	79.15	76.32
July	286.94	282.20	269.26	78.59	79.88	77.62
August	281.06	282.63	277.04	76.50	79.64	79.43
September	(P)290.36	280.73	267.59	(P)78.24	78.84	76.93
October		282.74	272.57		79.19	77.98
November		275.72	269.92		77.46	77.41
December		276.38	266.40		77.02	78.25

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings during third quarter 1984 increased by 3.6% over the second quarter average, but real spendable earnings didn't keep the same pace, having increased only 1.6% over second quarter 1984.

- -

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$290.36	$281.06	$286.94	$280.73	34.0	33.7	34.2	33.5	8.54	8.34	8.39	8.38
MANUFACTURING.....	428.93	417.30	416.18	416.85	40.2	39.0	38.5	39.7	10.67	10.70	10.81	10.50
Durable Goods.....	459.20	437.66	440.61	448.39	41.0	39.5	39.2	40.8	11.20	11.08	11.24	10.99
Primary Metal Industries..	582.22	551.94	576.69	524.59	40.8	39.2	40.3	37.1	14.27	14.08	14.31	14.14
Nondurable Goods.....	360.96	366.44	355.86	348.57	38.4	37.7	36.8	37.4	9.40	9.72	9.67	9.32
Food & Kindred Products...	334.38	358.80	319.92	331.19	39.2	40.0	36.9	38.2	8.53	8.97	8.67	8.67
MINING.....	521.43	525.02	508.20	504.53	39.0	38.1	37.7	38.9	13.37	13.78	13.48	12.97
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	585.22	549.39	578.10	571.88	40.5	38.5	39.3	37.5	14.45	14.27	14.71	15.25
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	478.80	477.90	488.78	451.67	40.0	40.1	40.8	39.9	11.97	11.92	11.98	11.32
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	462.52	471.23	437.28	437.58	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.6	11.89	11.84	11.27	11.05
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	203.63	203.16	207.90	200.74	30.9	31.4	31.5	30.6	6.59	6.47	6.60	6.56
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	232.12	214.87	226.41	203.70	36.1	34.6	36.4	35.0	6.43	6.21	6.22	5.82
SERVICES.....	224.83	212.35	221.65	202.82	31.8	31.6	32.5	31.3	7.07	6.72	6.82	6.48

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Year-to-Date 1984	1983
STATE OF MONTANA	252	498	295	3445	3236
GREAT FALLS MSA	19	60	16	276	238
BILLINGS MSA	40	41	36	482	488
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	7	16	10	139	177
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	20	33	18	197	203
Beaverhead	0	6	2	32	43
Deer Lodge	3	4	6	25	26
Granite	2	1	2	11	7
Madison	2	2	0	23	22
Powell	2	4	1	16	20
Silver Bow	11	16	7	90	85
BOZEMAN LFA	26	53	36	369	314
Gallatin	18	40	30	283	231
Meagher	1	2	1	20	16
Park	7	11	5	66	67
GLASGOW LFA	13	13	10	131	126
Daniels	1	0	0	11	10
Phillips	2	0	3	22	16
Roosevelt	2	8	2	42	52
Sheridan	4	3	1	29	14
Valley	4	2	4	27	34
GLENDIVE LFA	5	13	10	100	95
Dawson	3	2	4	33	38
Garfield	0	1	0	4	7
McCone	0	0	0	6	10
Prairie	0	0	1	2	1
Richland	2	10	4	54	38
Wibaux	0	0	1	1	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	10	20	7	114	89
Big Horn	6	6	2	35	32
Carbon	3	8	4	46	31
Stillwater	0	4	1	20	18
Sweet Grass	1	2	0	13	8

AREAS	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Year-to-Date 1984	1983
HAVRE LFA	7	14	8	74	76
Blaine	2	4	0	19	13
Hill	5	8	7	50	58
Liberty	0	2	1	5	5
HELENA LFA	21	38	24	244	239
Broadwater	3	5	2	22	18
Jefferson	2	2	0	22	18
Lewis and Clark	16	31	22	200	203
KALISPELL LFA	37	74	48	488	443
Flathead	27	51	33	336	289
Lake	2	15	11	83	68
Lincoln	8	8	4	69	86
LEWISTOWN LFA	4	11	5	78	92
Fergus	3	7	3	50	54
Golden Valley	0	0	0	1	1
Judith Basin	1	2	1	8	10
Musselshell	0	2	1	14	19
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	1
Wheatland	0	0	0	5	7
MILES CITY LFA	7	21	15	137	106
Carter	0	0	0	1	5
Custer	3	14	5	64	39
Fallon	0	1	1	10	10
Powder River	0	1	1	7	11
Rosebud	4	4	7	49	36
Treasure	0	1	1	6	5
MISSOULA LFA	27	71	36	474	443
Mineral	0	4	5	24	23
Missoula	16	41	22	300	274
Ravalli	10	16	9	109	102
Sanders	1	10	0	41	44
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	8	21	15	141	129
Chouteau	1	1	0	12	20
Glacier	3	3	5	41	34
Pondera	1	2	2	27	24
Teton	0	13	4	29	23
Toole	3	2	4	32	28

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1984	1983	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	36,085	44,640	-8,555	-19.2%
Continued Claims	406,891	467,433	-60,542	-13.0%
Number of Benefit Payments	378,974	429,566	-50,592	-11.8%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$45,920,431	$51,102,515	-$5,182,084	-10.1%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$123.48	$120.46	+$3.02	+2.5%

MONTHLY

	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	2,307	2,657	3,842	-190	-7.6%
Continued Claims1/	26,107	36,107	42,847	-5,103	-16.3%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	23,718	36,620	36,344	-4,922	-17.2%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,949,991	$4,205,994	$3,831,464	-$470,308	-13.8%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$120.74	$111.20	$111.97	+1.26	+1.1%
Trust Fund Balance*	- $2,491,019	-$3,475,386	*3,475,386	-$195,769	-8.5%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	SEP. 1984 COUNT	SEP. 1984 AMOUNT	AUG. 1984 COUNT	AUG. 1984 AMOUNT	JUL. 1984 COUNT	JUL. 1984 AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	92	8,611	159	15,652	140	14,541
BIGHORN	346	38,110	716	78,949	607	65,761
BLAINE	248	25,006	350	35,661	378	39,323
BROADWATER	69	7,137	95	9,668	120	12,486
CARBON	209	23,981	285	31,837	260	31,016
CARTER	4	496	19	2,063	20	1,971
CASCADE	2,522	256,119	3,984	384,589	3,976	381,181
CHOUTEAU	94	10,793	111	10,501	98	9,621
CUSTER	195	21,838	207	21,689	278	32,349
DANIELS	18	1,355	34	2,704	29	2,086
DAWSON	208	23,603	261	29,466	315	33,668
DEER LODGE	414	47,911	672	72,885	778	82,714
FALLON	29	2,900	47	5,009	54	6,046
FERGUS	289	27,605	346	32,575	331	31,500
FLATHEAD	1,345	143,534	1,823	185,781	1,813	191,757
GALLATIN	997	107,368	1,452	153,746	1,295	131,994
GARFIELD	19	2,844	18	2,714	12	1,646
GLACIER	510	54,923	1,096	124,119	892	99,489
GOLDEN VALLEY	17	2,267	18	2,517	18	2,782
GRANITE	85	8,710	111	11,335	83	8,073
HILL	562	65,354	937	97,093	983	96,534
JEFFERSON	162	18,449	249	27,241	226	24,290
JUDITH BASIN	25	2,517	60	5,698	47	4,042
LAKE	487	48,671	862	84,044	827	79,892
LEWIS & CLARK	1,467	157,814	1,904	198,501	1,989	203,644
LIBERTY	41	5,048	47	5,273	35	3,906
LINCOLN	631	71,955	1,111	111,885	1,205	127,558
MCCONE	20	2,100	21	2,136	26	2,380
MADISON	47	4,944	86	8,524	93	10,501
MEAGHER	29	3,176	78	7,571	77	7,725
MINERAL	115	14,763	170	17,433	196	20,807
MISSOULA	2,501	278,817	3,345	346,545	3,577	364,249
MUSSELSHELL	78	8,414	126	12,459	126	14,147
PARK	229	23,261	332	31,885	458	45,501
PETROLEUM	4	464	12	1,364	11	1,321
PHILLIPS	86	8,250	146	14,870	114	12,946
PONDERA	134	12,927	289	27,259	234	21,918
POWDER RIVER	21	2,390	24	2,498	8	1,258
POWELL	155	18,146	230	26,064	215	23,860
PRAIRIE	12	1,421	17	2,225	26	4,009
RAVALLI	868	99,131	1,095	116,891	876	86,751
RICHLAND	258	29,065	425	48,877	307	35,216
ROOSEVELT	215	22,227	415	37,453	391	35,130
ROSEBUD	697	96,543	1,326	174,956	1,288	173,937
SANDERS	366	37,858	688	69,591	743	83,522
SHERIDAN	45	4,277	102	8,704	118	9,712
SILVER BOW	1,426	149,848	2,771	272,386	2,496	244,052
STILLWATER	108	11,901	186	18,510	198	20,078
SWEET GRASS	42	3,855	85	8,076	97	9,496
TETON	52	6,490	87	9,102	72	7,904
TOOLE	121	14,841	155	17,308	143	14,386
TREASURE	15	1,789	37	4,891	45	6,565
VALLEY	173	18,444	297	31,638	296	31,391
WHEATLAND	26	3,013	46	4,581	34	3,554
WIBAUX	11	1,100	18	1,552	23	2,353
YELLOWSTONE	3,356	388,478	5,189	563,489	5,660	625,607
INTRASTATE	22,314	2,778,667	34,801	3,987,151	34,757	3,640,345
INTERSTATE	1,404	171,324	1,819	218,843	1,587	191,119
TOTAL	23,718	$2,949,991	36,620	$4,205,994	36,344	$3,831,464

TABLE IX

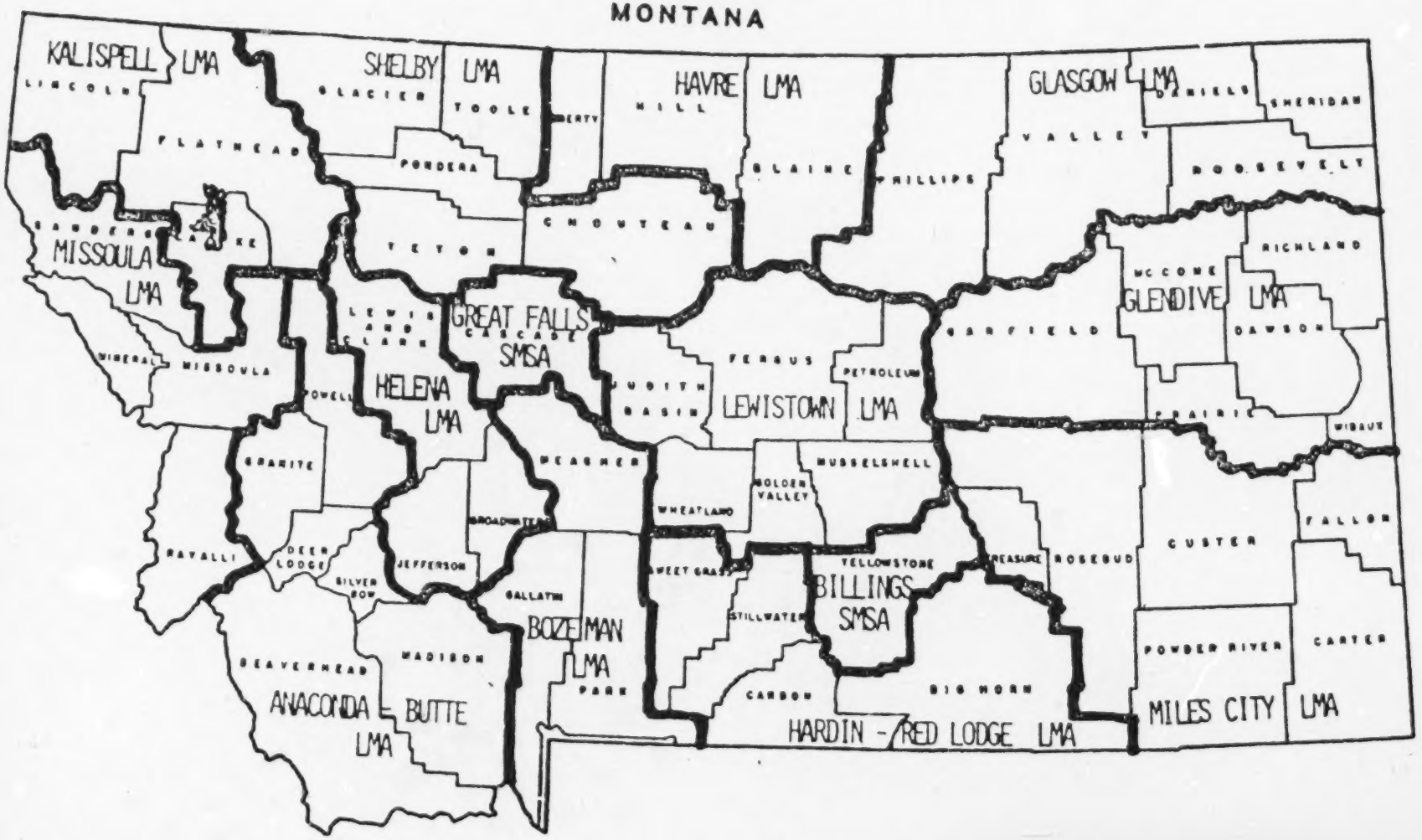
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JAN. 1984 THUR SEPT. 1984 COUNT	JAN. 1984 THUR SEPT. 1984 AMOUNT	JAN. 1983 THUR SEPT. 1983 COUNT	JAN. 1983 THUR SEPT. 1983 AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,328	257,148	2,921	290,950
BIGHORN	4,117	476,575	4,425	493,938
BLAINE	2,810	292,870	2,676	271,950
BROADWATER	1,411	162,513	1,824	217,008
CARBON	3,668	471,342	2,820	335,453
CARTER	115	12,371	253	27,801
CASCADE	34,245	3,663,529	38,005	4,024,803
CHOUTEAU	801	83,196	1,151	122,328
CUSTER	4,262	511,925	4,144	451,897
DANIELS	478	45,351	503	58,660
DAWSON	4,181	485,085	9,590	1,125,891
DEER LODGE	6,193	741,528	9,081	1,128,948
FALLON	865	96,912	1,612	189,253
FERGUS	4,084	430,047	4,734	482,082
FLATHEAD	25,401	2,802,522	32,269	3,659,145
GALLATIN	17,525	1,847,874	21,586	2,235,929
GARFIELD	104	15,282	229	23,721
GLACIER	7,530	777,409	7,021	694,492
GOLDEN VALLEY	186	25,938	262	37,340
GRANITE	1,116	125,789	1,425	172,776
HILL	7,398	805,250	7,354	794,298
JEFFERSON	2,935	351,592	3,891	498,850
JUDITH BASIN	530	59,476	495	46,917
LAKE	7,306	744,320	6,870	687,409
LEWIS & CLARK	19,043	2,106,225	22,167	2,512,792
LIBERTY	345	41,195	374	42,880
LINCOLN	14,342	1,701,621	13,320	1,508,256
MCCONE	364	34,567	365	40,061
MADISON	1,534	169,770	2,073	238,760
MEAGHER	1,515	182,838	1,745	210,352
MINERAL	3,220	372,383	3,549	436,626
MISSOULA	33,474	3,660,742	33,980	3,515,256
MUSSELSHELL	1,426	163,530	2,427	302,214
PARK	5,095	494,601	5,735	531,136
PETROLEUM	91	11,898	113	10,042
PHILLIPS	1,753	222,439	2,801	324,863
PONDERA	1,906	188,799	2,189	228,014
POWDER RIVER	446	50,748	742	92,770
POWELL	3,106	349,655	3,121	362,481
PRAIRIE	416	59,315	392	49,738
RAVALLI	12,521	1,419,986	11,186	1,178,138
RICHLAND	4,916	592,132	11,344	1,439,146
ROOSEVELT	3,284	337,509	4,982	557,592
ROSEBUD	11,106	1,533,962	8,096	1,037,957
SANDERS	6,247	708,785	5,740	673,309
SHERIDAN	1,129	120,640	2,360	301,803
SILVER BOW	20,757	2,316,199	29,901	3,612,513
STILLWATER	2,849	352,765	3,224	379,196
SWEET GRASS	699	71,558	607	62,946
TETON	1,087	122,857	1,557	174,233
TOOLE	1,845	200,027	2,269	272,091
TREASURE	276	37,717	278	37,447
VALLEY	3,335	366,823	4,409	487,034
WHEATLAND	558	65,865	659	78,585
WIBAUX	465	48,612	883	109,603
YELLOWSTONE	61,292	7,433,173	60,415	6,856,642
INTRASTATE	360,079	41,505,711	408,320	48,393,775
INTERSTATE	18,895	4,414,719	21,246	2,708,762
TOTAL	378,974	45,920,430	429,566	51,102,536

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
P.O. BOX 1728
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BULK RATE

The Montana State Job Service and Training Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

1100 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.81 per copy, for a total cost of $885.53 which includes $291.53 for printing and $594.00 for distribution.

4/1/85 S4710-1

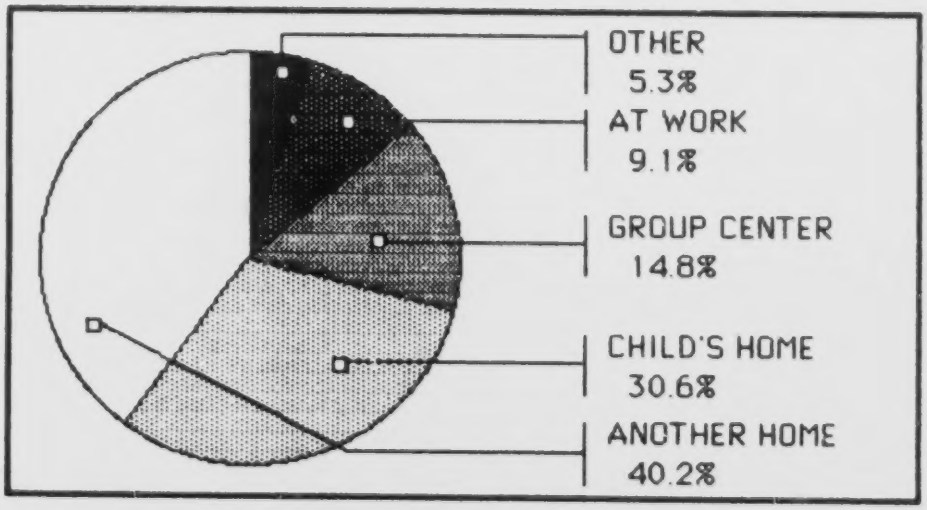
MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

FOURTH QUARTER 1984

CHILD CARE

ARRANGEMENTS USED BY EMPLOYED MOTHERS



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS BUREAU

JOB SERVICE

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P. O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
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Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS WEST
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite 3
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

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Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

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Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

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Havre, MT 59501
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Helena, MT 59601
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Kalispell, MT 59901
(257-5627)

LEWISTOWN
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Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

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Libby, MT 59923
(293-2682)

LIVINGSTON
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Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

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Miles City, MT 59301
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Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

CHILD CARE

The availability of reliable, quality child care is an important employment issue. In March 1984 an estimated 32.7 million U.S. children had mothers who were working or seeking work. In 1940, 8.6% of mothers with children under age 18 were working, in 1970 the number had grown to 40 percent, and by 1982, 59 percent of mothers with minor children were in the labor force.

Information concerning where and how these children are cared for while mom works is sparse. The front cover graph presents a look at nationwide child care arrangements used by women whose youngest child was under age five. Women employed full-time were most likely to use child care provided in another's home, while for part-time workers the father often provided care at home.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

4th. Qtr. 1984

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 14 - Number 4
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	DEC. 1984 Prelim	NOV. 1984 Revised	OCT. 1984 Revised	DEC. 1983 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	395.6	396.9	402.3	385.3
Employment	367.9	370.6	377.2	352.5
Unemployment	27.7	26.3	25.1	32.8
Unemployment Rate	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	8.5%

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

STATEWIDE

In both Montana and the nation, the preliminary annual average unemployment rate for 1984 indicates the first decline in the rate since the upward movement started in 1980. In Montana the economic recovery, as measured by the decline in the unemployment rate, is not as great as the national picture. Montana usually lags the nation in recovering from a recession in many economic activities. A force working toward reducing the unemployment rate is the shifting age structure of the labor force. Demographic studies indicate that fewer youths are entering the labor market and the 25 to 44 age group is increasing their percentage of the total labor force.

Tracking the flow of workers into and out of the state is an important indicator of the state's economic well being and one such measure of these workers is the count of persons drawing unemployment compensation. A noticeable shift occurred in workers that were employed and laid off in Montana and then moved to another state - the 16 percent decline in 1984 is the first lower yearly total since 1977. On the other side of the coin, those workers that were laid off from their job in another state and moved to Montana dropped 34% between 1983 and 1984. These two unemployment insurance statistics reveals that Montana's work force in 1984 was more stable and less migrant than in the past few years. However, Montana's economy must continue to prosper, especially with basic industry jobs, or the labor force will trend toward an out-migration pattern such as experienced in the 60's.

Business expansion, as measured by new enterprises registered with the unemployment insurance compensation program, slowed down in 1984. The last four years percent increase over the previous year's total new businesses are as follows: 1981(28%), 1982(9%), 1983(10%), and 1984(4%). One possible conclusion might be that the expansion is now quieter and steadier, and modest gains are part of the expected slower

growth pattern of the economy. The construction and service industries realized the most gain in new businesses from 1983 to 1984.

During 1984, oil and gas exporation increased in volume and broadened out into untested areas of the state. In the past year, 745 oil wells were drilled in Montana - about 50 percent more than the year before and just 6 percent below the annual average over the past decade. The western counties experienced fifteen test wells and much seismic work as the Overthrust Belt exploration continues. Positive results are not known yet, as much of the exploration information is being withheld as long as legally possible. Montana and Idaho are the only states left that have not realized a substantial oil and gas discovery in the Overthrust Belt that runs between Mexico and into Canada. Also, exploration work is expanding in the eastern counties outside the Williston Basin.

Mining employment was fairly steady in the fourth quarter and this is good considering the current low market price for most metals. Some layoffs were reported by gold and silver mines, as these products have noticed the most price decline. Many new gold mines have been proposed throughout the western counties and are in the evaluation process by the Department of State Lands. Many prospectors continue to rent state land in hopes of finding mineral riches but because of the market conditions, few are developing their prospects.

The 1984 annual average increase in the two Consumer Price Indexes varied more than in the past few years. The CPI-U (4.3% increase) and the CPI-W (3.4% increase) usually differ by .1% or .2%, but in 1984 the difference shot up to .9%. The major difference between the two inflation indicators in 1984 was in the treatment of the housing component. The CPI-U incorporates a rental equivalence measure of homeownership cost and the CPI-W calculated homeowner costs on items such as home purchase, mortgage interest, taxes, and repair. Starting in 1985 the two indexes should blend back to a smaller difference because the CPI-W is converting to rental cost from home ownership cost.

GREAT FALLS LFA

Great Falls hotel and motel owners and managers expect 1985 to be a banner year for conventions. Some of the expectations will be filled by the practice of organizations rotating their convention site among Montana's leading cities and Great Falls is scheduled for many of them. Stronger convention promotional efforts are included in many hotel and motel managers plans, especially since the considerably lower value of Canadian money has reduced the number of Canadian visitors to the Electric City.

Construction of a five-story downtown office building and the building of a skywalk system are two proposals city officials are considering. The city would buy the land and lease the property to a developer that will build at an estimated cost of $5.5 million. A 70 percent occupancy commitment is needed before construction would begin. City commissioners are discussing the possibility of downtown skywalks and using $1 million to start the program.

The 1984 new businesses tally from the records of the Department of Labor and Industry indicates nearly the same level as in 1983. Trade and service industries amounted to 60 percent of the total new businesses. New car registrations during 1984 in Cascade County are down 12 percent from the previous year's total, but 1983 was up 34 percent from 1982's total new car registrations.

In the fourth quarter the restaurant industry noticed considerable activity. Two "classy" restaurants closed down after being open for only a short time. At the same time several new eating establishments opened - most were small ethnic food or specialty food types.

Much of the major construction projects continues to be concentrated on Malmstrom Air Force Base. Several more highway projects were awarded to local contractors, but the work is mostly in the western counties. Plans for $5.8 million in construction at the Air National Guard facility was announced.

Hospitals in Great Falls continue to have progressive problems. The Malmstrom Air Force Base hospital now offers childbirth to military personnel, which will probably cause staff reductions elsewhere. Also, a local hospital's plan for an out-patient surgery center has been turned down by state health authorities.

Measured in dollars, home sales were up nearly 7 percent more than 1983. The realtors association also reported that they transacted 1,237 home sales, which is up 2.3 percent from 1983. The average sales price was $54,833, also the highest ever.

BILLINGS LFA

Billings had its second largest home building year ever in 1984. The building permit records indicate the metro area had 591 single family applications filed in 1984 which is 10 percent less than 1983's total. New commercial construction value was recorded at $26.5 million, up $4.2 million from 1983. Remodeling and additions is down $26 million in 1984, but the major difference is the extensive additions to hospitals in 1983. Also multi-family construction declined in 1984 and this is expected to carry into 1985.

A 106-acre development sponsored by 50 investors is being built in Billings West End. When completely developed the $6.5 million investment will contain 115 single-family lots, 30 duplex lots, 29 multi-family lots, 28 commercial lots, and a park. To speed up the development, investors decided against special improvement district and chose to finance the development's water and sewer lines themselves.

Banking excutives have placed Billings high on a poll naming cities that are expected to lead the nation's economic growth. Billings, which tied with Phoenix, Arizona, for fifth place in the 12-state Western region, was the regions smallest "Cinderella" city.

The Billings Area Chamber of Commerce plans stronger promotion of the Magic City as a convention center. In addition to a new tourism and convention council, the Chamber of Commerce hired its first director of tourism and conventions. When 3000 members of a farm organization converges on Billings in early February, active planning by the chamber's convention committee will be tested by the delegates annual meeting.

Expansion plans were announced by several nonprofit community centers. The YMCA is planning to spend $12 million in modernization of facilities and for auxiliary facilities in Billings Heights and West Billings. A goal of $4 million has been set to improve the Community Cultural Center. A fund drive has started to raise $1.4 million for a new Boy's Club.

A pork-packing plant closed down, leaving 160 workers without a job. The past five years has been a financial struggle for the meat manufacturer. Problems started with lawsuits in 1979 over dangerous chemical contaminations of a chicken feed by-product, and a nationwide decline in pork consumption forced a temporary closure in October 1983. When the plant reopened in January 1985, the work force was only 1/3 the original size; the market area was reduced to five states from thirteen; and a substantial paycut was agreed to by the union workers.

The pace of new businesses registered with the Department of Labor & Industry was stronger for the first three quarters, but the fourth quarter activity slowed down in the Billings MSA. The 622 new businesses recorded in 1984 is five less than 1983. The top three industry groups and their percentages are: trade 30%, service 30%, and construction 18%.

New car registrations had the same trend in Yellowstone County as new businesses - the record high movement during the first three quarters being erased by the fourth quarter's slower activity. New car sales to county residents in 1984 ended up being nearly three percent less than the previous year.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

Shopping mall development in Kalispell is moving smoothly. Ten million dollars in industrial bonds were processed in December to aid the financing of a new mall. A 135-unit motel and convention center, 170,000 square feet of retail stores, and a duplex movie theatre are planned for the site. The developers noted that 75 percent of the mall has been leased by tenants. A downtown Kalispell mall is in the middle of expansion work and has just added 56,000 square feet of retail space.

Plans have been submitted to the county planning office for an 18-hole golf course and 277 lot subdivision for the Whitefish area. The developers are requesting annexation to the city to obtain city water and sewer for the single family and townhouse lots.

New apartment builders are again toying with projects in Missoula, after a long lull in construction that accompanied the economic recession. Local rental-management firms report low vacancy rates of .5% to 3.0% in the properties they control. Among the projects recently proposed are a 32 unit, a 20 unit, a 16 unit, and numerous four-plexes and duplexes.

Fifteen oil and gas exploration wells were drilled in the Montana overthrust belt last year, although none noted any great success. The deepest well was drilled to 17,774 feet in Flathead County. Several more wells are planned with most of them classified as a "tight hole" to ensure test results remain secret for as long as legally permissible.

A special task force to gather statistical data on the economic base of Flathead County has been organized by the Kalispell Area Chamber of Commerce. Information will be gathered on the county's resources in nine areas: types of businesses, land and facilities, natural resources, human resources, employment and training, transportation, government, public attitude, and communications. The purpose of the study is to find out where the valley stands economically and proceed with that knowledge to plan for the future - through the year 2000.

Pay cuts are rippling through the area's lumber mills. A $2 an hour across the board wage decrease started December 1 at three mills located in Darby, Columbia Falls and Dillion. A new ownership for two mills at Darby and Conners started up in the first week of January; they also reduced pay by about $2 per hour for the former workers. The so-called "Big Seven" lumber companies of the northwest requested that union employees take a $4 an hour pay decrease or face massive shutdowns. Negotiations are continuing on that proposal.

A Kalispell firm that manufactures components used in semiconductors placed 15th on a business magazine's listing of the fastest growing privately held companies in the U.S. Sales have increased 6,452 percent from 1979 to 1983 - sales were listed at $6,668,000 in 1983. The firm is currently building a larger facility. Other small manufacturing firms have improved their market conditions. An electronic firm in Polson expects to hire eight more employees. In their six year history, they have grown from one to 54 employees. A new wood furniture plant is under construction near Kalispell. Plans have been announced for another bronze (art) foundry north of Kalispell. A Polson firm secured a large contract to build toys and toy parts for a major national toy manufacturer.

Temporary layoffs continue in the logging industry, as well as in the mills. A Kalispell meat processing and packing firm has closed causing about 12 layoffs.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

Several more mining proposals were announced by developers. A gold mine about 20 miles south of Butte might open in 1985. The operation would use a newly developed technique for filtering out fine gold without chemically damaging the environment. A proposed talc mine and milling operation would offer jobs for residents of Jefferson and Madison counties. Construction of the facilities would need about 60 workers for eight months. Early in 1986 nearly 40 personnel would start up mining and processing operations. Depending on market conditions, the employment could grow to 90 workers in a few years.

A lumber mill south of Dillon reduced their staff by one shift of 25 employees and is planning a $2 per hour pay cut for the remaining workers. The firm recognizes that lumber industry wage rates in the west are higher than most comparable industries per unit of output and also higher than the firm's mid-western and southern competitors.

Building permits for Helena indicate valuation is down nearly 35 percent from 1983 to 1984 and the bulk of the decline is due to fewer government buildings being proposed. Single home and multi-unit construction improved slightly in 1984 over 1983's permits issued.

A four-year survey of building permits issued in Butte-Silver Bow shows a sharp increase in the value of construction in the community since 1981. In 1981 permits issued had a value of $1.7 million and 1984 had $8.0 million valuation. During 1984 the government issued 15 permits for construction projects valued at more than $100,000 each. Local officials noted that the recent developments are not the signs of a dying town.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

A manufacturer of wood pellets which are used as a fuel source, is slowly increasing in size. Their recent largest commercial account acquistion will allow a second production shift to start. Owners plan further marketing of the new product, with emphasis on a 250 mile radius of Livingston.

A gold mine, which would be located in southern Park County, is being proposed. An environmental impact statement will be conducted for the mine - as many as 150 people would be employed if all of the 25 required permits are approved. Developers would start the project in 1986, with production beginning as early as 1987.

An electronics plant that is the largest private employer in Bozeman has been sold to its fourth owner since its start-up in 1967. How the January change of ownership will affect plant employees is not yet known.

Restaurant growth is continuing in Bozeman as two more eating establishments opened in the fourth quarter. One is part of a national franchise that anticipates a 40-50 employment level and the other restaurant is an expansion of a regional developer who will employ about 70 full and part-time workers.

In Bozeman a motel-convention center has been trying to establish financing for several months. A national motel franchise has been authorized for the 130 room motel, but the low interest financing has not been finalized.

HAVRE - GLASGLOW LFA

All of the eastern Montana counties felt the impact of the drought with Hill County probably leading the lowest precipitation record. The 6.7 inches of precipitation received in Hill County during 1984 is the lowest recorded since 1905. Already farmers are looking for ways to deal with the possible irrigation problems for the spring crops. A farm bank in Chinook is voluntarily liquidating their assets, after 51 years in business.

Late in the fall, a gold mining operation in southern Phillips County shut down for about three months, resulting in about 50 workers being laid off. This is an annual temporary closure that occurs when the quota of gold contracted has been obtained.

Weather permitting work continues on various projects throughout the LFA. In November a 27 housing unit project, costing $1.5 million, started at various locations on the Fort Peck reservation. Near Havre,

the military radar station is being activated and modernized into a bomber training observation post. In Glasgow a shopping center was completed in December. Oil and gas exporation in Valley County continues to grow as eight new sites have been prepared and drilling will begin in the near future. A Naional Guard Armory in Havre is nearing competition and an auto dealer is expanding their facility. A mechanic and other trades shop facility is being constructed for about $.75 million at Glasgow High School.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LFA

Operators of a proposed coal mine to be located south of Miles City were granted a mining permit in November by the Montana Department of State Lands. The mining permit application took over three years to assemble and comprises 35 volumes of approximately 5,000 pages. Another major step for the mine developers is getting the 89-mile railline to Miles City approved. The expected life of the mine is 22 years, and it will take four years to develop the mining facility.

A major oil company is evaluating a $7 million pilot program it began this fall to test a method of recovering otherwise unrecoverable oil from a well between Glendive and Baker. Officials said the technique of injecting carbon dioxide to increase production could extend the life of the area's oil fields by 50 years and create 50 to 60 new jobs. Most of the projects experimental activity will begin in 1987 or 1988.

A Wyoming oil exploration firm plans to launch a well-drilling program in Powder River County. Three drilling permit applications were filed and an estimated 60 to 80 wells could be drilled in the next few years in the untested area.

The area's sugar beet crop has been harvested and is being processed at the sugar plant near Sidney. The dry weather did reduce the yield to between 17 and 18 tons per acre, which is about 15 percent below the average year's yield. The factory will be in full operation until early February.

A Sidney millwork firm is competing on a regional level with their products. The firm started in 1978 and now has 17 craftsmen building cabinets, shelving and other furnishing. Some of the shop's equipment is computerized and very unique to the trade.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1984		1983		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1	282.5	282.1
February	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3	283.4	282.9
March	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0	283.1	282.5
April	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9	284.3	283.7
May	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3	287.1	286.5
June	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2	290.6	290.1
July	311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2	292.2	291.8
August	313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5	292.8	292.4
September	314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8	293.3	292.8
October	315.3	312.2	302.6	301.3	294.1	293.6
November	315.3	311.9	303.1	301.4	293.6	293.2
December	315.5	312.2	303.5	301.5	292.4	292.0
Dec-to-Dec %	4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%	3.9%	3.9%
AVERAGE:	311.1	307.6	298.4	297.4	289.1	288.6
Ann Avg %	4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%	6.1%	6.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1982
All Items	315.5	315.3	315.3	303.5	292.4
Food & Beverages	297.2	296.3	296.6	286.5	279.1
Housing	341.2	340.9	341.2	327.4	316.3
Apparel & Upkeep	203.2	205.2	205.7	199.3	193.6
Transportation	315.8	316.1	315.5	306.3	294.8
Medical Care	388.5	387.5	385.5	366.2	344.3
Entertainment	260.1	259.0	258.3	249.5	240.1
Other Goods & Services	316.7	316.5	315.8	298.6	276.6

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage-ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1982								
January	367.3	333.5	313.7	19.8	33.8	9.2%	9.4%	*
February	371.5	334.1	312.6	21.5	37.4	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	380.3	342.6	316.7	25.9	37.7	9.9%	9.5%	*
April	389.6	355.1	323.3	31.8	34.5	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	398.2	365.4	332.6	32.8	32.8	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	408.7	373.4	336.1	37.3	35.3	8.6%	9.8%	*
July	410.3	376.2	336.2	40.0	34.1	8.3%	9.8%	*
August	412.3	380.0	337.2	42.8	32.3	7.8%	9.6%	*
September	400.4	371.6	338.3	33.3	28.8	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	397.3	366.1	337.8	28.3	31.2	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	392.3	357.9	333.5	24.4	34.4	8.8%	10.4%	*
December	387.7	352.0	331.0	21.0	35.7	9.2%	10.5%	*
Avg.	393.0	359.0	329.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	380.5	338.2	318.9	19.3	42.3	11.1%	11.4%	*
February	382.4	339.4	318.4	21.0	43.0	11.2%	11.3%	*
March	389.7	348.4	323.2	25.2	41.3	10.6%	10.8%	*
April	395.1	356.9	325.9	31.0	38.2	9.7%	10.0%	*
May	395.7	361.2	329.2	32.0	34.5	8.7%	9.8%	*
June	409.9	374.5	338.1	36.4	35.4	8.6%	10.2%	*
July	405.8	370.8	331.8	39.0	35.0	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	406.3	374.0	332.3	41.7	32.3	8.0%	9.2%	1.6
September	394.6	367.7	335.2	32.5	26.9	6.8%	8.8%	.1
October	393.2	365.9	338.2	27.7	27.3	6.9%	8.4%	.1
November	389.5	358.5	334.7	23.8	31.0	8.0%	8.1%	.2
December	385.3	352.5	332.0	20.5	32.8	8.5%	8.0%	.2
Avg.	394.0	359.0	329.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	*
1984								
January	390.1	349.4	330.6	18.8	40.7	10.4%	8.8%	.3
February	390.3	351.6	331.1	20.5	38.7	9.9%	8.4%	.3
March	397.4	358.6	334.0	24.6	38.8	9.8%	8.1%	.3
April	403.5	368.4	338.1	30.3	35.1	8.7%	7.6%	.2
May	406.7	377.3	346.1	31.2	29.5	7.2%	7.2%	.2
June	422.8	390.2	354.7	35.5	32.6	7.7%	7.4%	.2
July	414.5	383.4	345.4	38.0	31.1	7.5%	7.5%	.1
August	418.5	388.9	348.3	40.7	29.6	7.1%	7.3%	.1
September	407.2	382.0	350.6	31.7	25.2	6.2%	7.1%	*
October	402.3	377.2	350.2	27.0	25.1	6.2%	7.0%	*
November	396.9	370.6	347.4	23.2	26.3	6.6%	6.9%	*
December(P)	395.6	367.9	347.9	20.0	27.7	7.0%	7.0%	*
Avg.	403.8	372.1	343.6	28.5	31.7	7.8%	7.5%	.1

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1983 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Net Changes to Dec. 1984 from: Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	395.6	396.9	402.3	-1.3	10.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.9	370.6	377.2	-2.7	15.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.0	23.2	27.0	-3.2	-0.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.7	26.3	25.1	1.4	-5.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	0.4	-1.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.6%	7.1%	7.0%	0.5	-0.8
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	274.8	275.8	276.7	-1.0	1.5
Manufacturing	20.0	20.6	20.9	-.6	-.7
Mining	6.4	6.5	6.5	-.1	.1
Contract Construction	10.3	11.6	12.3	-1.3	-1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	19.9	20.1	20.1	-.2	-.2
Trade	73.2	72.0	71.8	1.2	.6
Wholesale Trade	17.2	17.3	17.2	-.1	-.2
Retail Trade	56.0	54.8	54.6	1.2	.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.0	12.9	12.9	.1	0
Services	60.1	59.8	60.1	.3	1.8
Government	71.9	72.3	72.1	-.4	1.6
Federal Government	11.9	11.7	12.2	.2	-.2
State and Local Government	60.0	60.6	59.9	-.6	1.8

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1983 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	OCT. 1984	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	OCT. 1984	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	OCT. 1984	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	OCT. 1984
STATEWIDE	395.6	396.9	402.3	367.9	370.6	377.2	27.7	26.3	25.1	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%
Great Falls MSA	33.7	33.7	33.9	31.4	31.3	31.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	6.9%	7.0%	6.9%
Billings MSA	59.7	59.4	59.9	55.9	55.8	56.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	6.4%	6.1%	6.1%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	213.1	213.3	215.7	197.4	198.4	201.8	15.7	14.9	13.9	7.4%	7.0%	6.4%
Eastern District	182.5	183.6	186.6	170.5	172.2	175.4	12.0	11.4	11.2	6.6%	6.2%	6.0%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	68.7	68.8	69.6	64.0	64.3	65.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	6.9%	6.5%	6.5%
Balance of State	326.9	328.1	332.7	303.9	306.3	312.1	23.0	21.8	20.6	7.0%	6.7%	6.2%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.2	34.4	35.2	31.6	30.0	32.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	7.7%	7.0%	7.4%
BOZEMAN	30.4	30.0	30.6	28.5	28.4	29.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%
GLASGOW	17.1	17.3	17.7	16.1	16.4	16.8	1.0	.9	.9	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%
GLENDIVE	14.4	14.7	15.3	13.7	14.0	14.6	.7	.7	.7	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.8	13.1	13.2	11.8	12.2	12.4	1.0	.9	.8	7.7%	6.9%	6.2%
HAVRE	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.7	11.8	12.1	.9	.9	.8	7.3%	7.0%	6.5%
HELENA	33.3	33.1	33.1	31.3	31.2	31.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	5.9%	5.9%	5.5%
KALISRELL	45.4	45.2	46.1	41.7	41.6	42.8	3.7	3.6	3.3	8.2%	8.0%	7.3%
LEWISTOWN	10.9	11.2	11.5	10.1	10.5	10.9	.8	.7	.6	7.1%	6.3%	5.4%
MILES CITY	18.6	18.7	19.1	17.3	17.6	18.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	7.1%	5.7%	5.7%
MISSOULA	55.4	56.0	55.8	51.1	51.8	52.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	7.9%	7.5%	6.6%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.0	17.4	17.9	15.8	16.2	16.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	7.2%	6.9%	6.2%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA DECEMBER 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	395620	367909	27711	7.0
CASCADE	33707	31381	2326	6.9
YELLOWSTONE	59703	55862	3841	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4198	3918	280	6.7
BIG HORN	4687	4313	374	8.0
BLAINE	3240	2935	305	9.4
BROADWATER	2181	2078	103	4.7
CARBON	4378	4057	321	7.3
CARTER	747	711	36	4.8
CHOUTEAU	2717	2594	123	4.5
CUSTER	6480	5992	488	7.5
DANIELS	1188	1146	42	3.5
DAWSON	5338	5065	273	5.1
DEER LODGE	4928	4468	460	9.3
FALLON	2065	2031	34	1.6
FERGUS	5955	5514	441	7.4
FLATHEAD	27623	25540	2083	7.5
GALLATIN	23839	22621	1218	5.1
GARFIELD	803	793	10	1.2
GLACIER	5466	4863	603	11.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	370	323	47	12.7
GRANITE	1104	1002	102	9.2
HILL	8312	7741	571	6.9
JEFFERSON	4354	4073	281	6.5
JUDITH BASIN	1042	953	89	8.5
LAKE	9074	8409	665	7.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	26782	25185	1597	6.0
LIBERTY	1035	989	46	4.4
LINCOLN	8746	7762	984	11.3
MC CONE	1221	1179	42	3.4
MADISON	2275	2116	159	7.0
MEAGHER	1224	1092	132	10.8
MINERAL	2276	2022	254	11.2
MISSOULA	39540	37024	2516	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	2085	1976	109	5.2
PARK	5358	4832	526	9.8
PETROLEUM	271	267	4	1.5
PHILLIPS	2925	2712	213	7.3
PONDERA	3614	3394	220	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1202	1177	25	2.1
POWELL	3703	3445	258	7.0
PRAIRIE	732	688	44	6.0
RAVALLI	9505	8360	1145	12.0
RICHLAND	5598	5287	311	5.6
ROOSEVELT	6066	5715	351	5.8
ROSEBUD	7625	6909	716	9.4
SANDERS	4093	3647	446	10.9
SHERIDAN	2706	2619	87	3.2
SILVER BOW	17989	16613	1376	7.6
STILLWATER	2359	2153	206	8.7
SWEET GRASS	1386	1302	84	6.1
TETON	2581	2454	127	4.9
TOOLE	2601	2450	151	5.8
TREASURE	514	482	32	6.2
VALLEY	4225	3935	290	6.9
WHEATLAND	1162	1083	79	6.8
WIBAUX	722	657	65	9.0

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA NOVEMBER 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	396939	370617	26322	6.6
CASCADE	33666	31311	2355	7.0
YELLOWSTONE	59391	55754	3637	6.1
BEAVERHEAD	4325	4168	157	3.6
BIG HORN	4738	4393	345	7.3
BLAINE	3199	2938	261	8.2
BROADWATER	2253	2164	89	4.0
CARBON	4451	4132	319	7.2
CARTER	773	759	14	1.8
CHOUTEAU	2826	2699	127	4.5
CUSTER	6293	6019	274	4.4
DANIELS	1247	1194	53	4.3
DAWSON	5503	5204	299	5.4
DEER LODGE	4957	4495	462	9.3
FALLON	2054	2006	48	2.3
FERGUS	6089	5665	424	7.0
FLATHEAD	27383	25341	2042	7.5
GALLATIN	23432	22386	1046	4.5
GARFIELD	842	832	10	1.2
GLACIER	5517	4887	630	11.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	389	342	47	12.1
GRANITE	1151	1030	121	10.5
HILL	8393	7801	592	7.1
JEFFERSON	4100	3842	258	6.3
JUDITH BASIN	1090	1025	65	6.0
LAKE	9252	8593	659	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	26801	25200	1601	6.0
LIBERTY	1098	1053	45	4.1
LINCOLN	8614	7693	921	10.7
MC CONE	1262	1212	50	4.0
MADISON	2357	2221	136	5.8
MEAGHER	1230	1121	109	8.9
MINERAL	2540	2320	220	8.7
MISSOULA	39568	37098	2470	6.2
MUSSELSHELL	2143	2018	125	5.8
PARK	5334	4854	480	9.0
PETROLEUM	294	289	5	1.7
PHILLIPS	2984	2822	162	5.4
PONDERA	3724	3532	192	5.2
POWDER RIVER	1286	1239	47	3.7
POWELL	3797	3581	216	5.7
PRAIRIE	779	717	62	8.0
RAVALLI	9626	8507	1119	11.6
RICHLAND	5563	5302	261	4.7
ROOSEVELT	5990	5655	335	5.6
ROSEBUD	7771	7105	666	8.6
SANDERS	4306	3872	434	10.1
SHERIDAN	2806	2681	125	4.5
SILVER BOW	17806	16489	1317	7.4
STILLWATER	2425	2253	172	7.1
SWEET GRASS	1448	1375	73	5.0
TETON	2666	2527	139	5.2
TOOLE	2619	2508	111	4.2
TREASURE	524	497	27	5.2
VALLEY	4300	4037	263	6.1
WHEATLAND	1178	1116	62	5.3
WIBAUX	786	743	43	5.5

TABLE IV-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA OCTOBER 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	402252	377198	25054	6.2
CASCADE	33939	31582	2357	6.9
YELLOWSTONE	59944	56265	3679	6.1
BEAVERHEAD	4515	4341	174	3.9
BIG HORN	4835	4504	331	6.8
BLAINE	3288	3052	236	7.2
BROADWATER	2345	2229	116	4.9
CARBON	4333	4087	246	5.7
CARTER	838	821	17	2.0
CHOUTEAU	2990	2855	135	4.5
CUSTER	6462	6154	308	4.8
DANIELS	1283	1237	46	3.6
DAWSON	5663	5362	301	5.3
DEER LODGE	5069	4584	485	9.6
FALLON	2143	2075	68	3.2
FERGUS	6140	5832	308	5.0
FLATHEAD	27974	26048	1926	6.9
GALLATIN	23905	22928	977	4.1
GARFIELD	890	869	21	2.4
GLACIER	5679	5096	583	10.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	397	362	35	8.8
GRANITE	1138	1047	91	8.0
HILL	8468	7905	563	6.6
JEFFERSON	3747	3506	241	6.4
JUDITH BASIN	1195	1107	88	7.4
LAKE	9454	8835	619	6.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	27022	25551	1471	5.4
LIBERTY	1142	1097	45	3.9
LINCOLN	8711	7895	816	9.4
MC CONE	1320	1270	50	3.8
MADISON	2502	2351	151	6.0
MEAGHER	1274	1179	95	7.5
MINERAL	2712	2520	192	7.1
MISSOULA	39285	37137	2148	5.5
MUSSELSHELL	2198	2086	112	5.1
PARK	5410	5029	381	7.0
PETROLEUM	308	299	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	3084	2923	161	5.2
PONDERA	3727	3553	174	4.7
POWDER RIVER	1313	1282	31	2.4
POWELL	3938	3693	245	6.2
PRAIRIE	800	761	39	4.9
RAVALLI	9654	8669	985	10.2
RICHLAND	5785	5509	276	4.8
ROOSEVELT	6033	5732	301	5.0
ROSEBUD	7822	7188	634	8.1
SANDERS	4143	3795	348	8.4
SHERIDAN	2846	2758	88	3.1
SILVER BOW	18036	16592	1444	8.0
STILLWATER	2499	2335	164	6.6
SWEET GRASS	1499	1428	71	4.7
TETON	2758	2651	107	3.9
TOOLE	2699	2596	103	3.8
TREASURE	542	519	23	4.2
VALLEY	4501	4162	339	7.5
WHEATLAND	1234	1167	67	5.4
WIBAUX	821	788	33	4.0

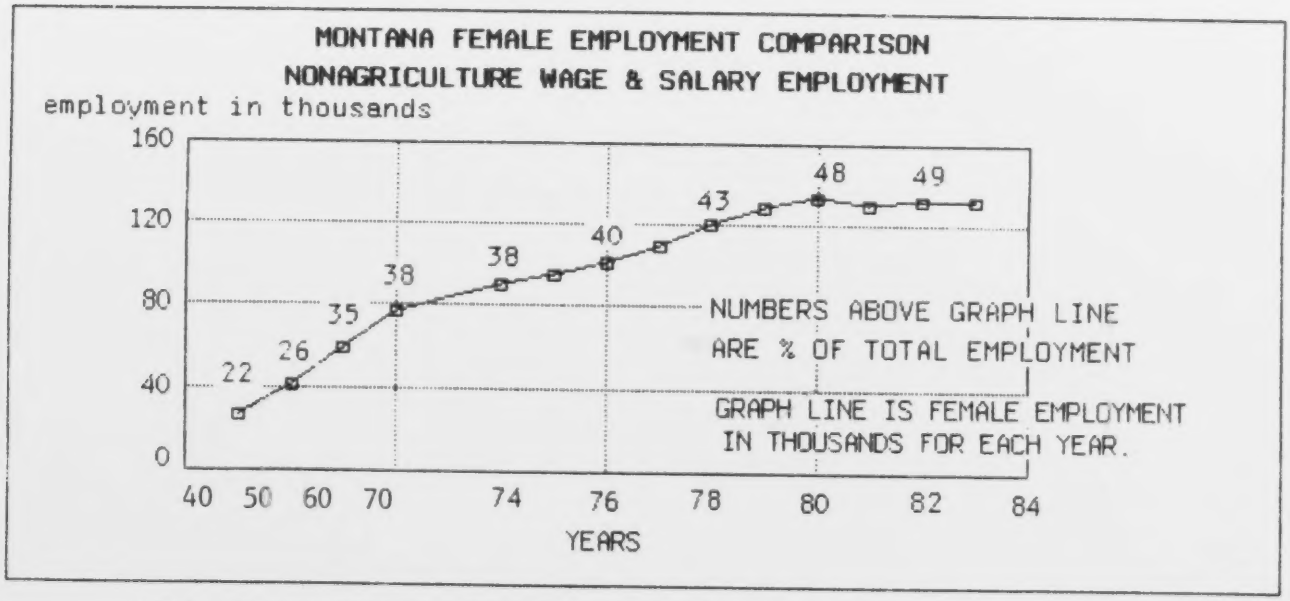
TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

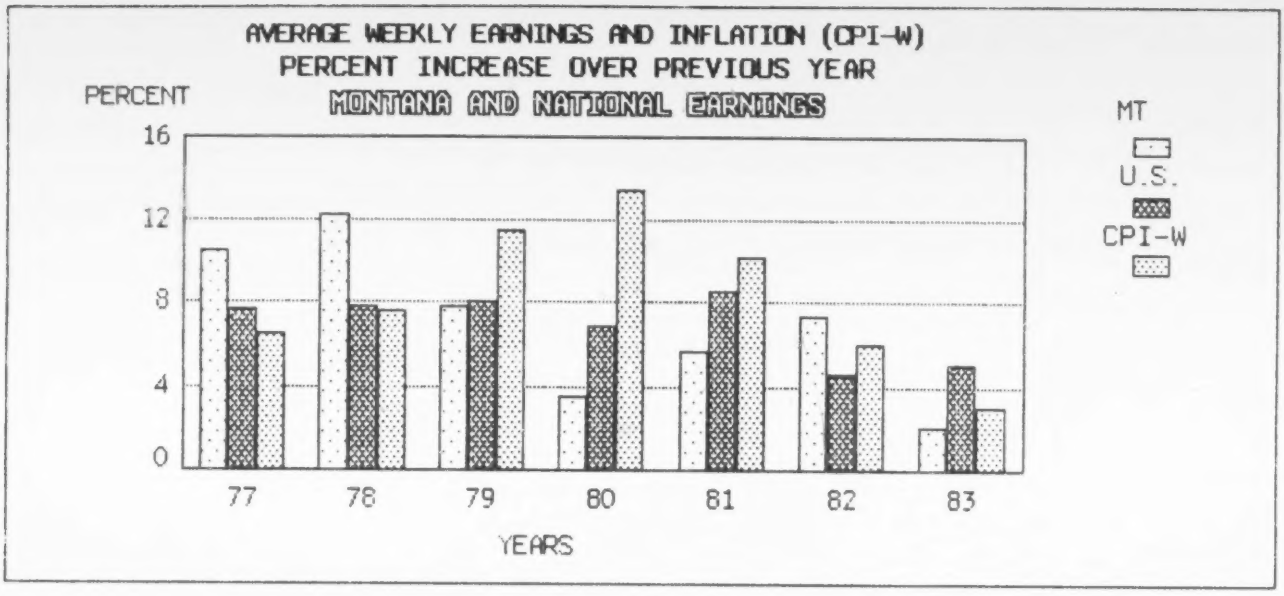
MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Dec.1/ 1984	Nov., 1984	Oct. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1983
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	133.0	132.6	131.7	133.5	48%	49%
Manufacturing.....	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	13%	13%
Mining.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	5%	5%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	17%	18%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.5	19%	23%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.3	32.7	32.9	33.9	46%	46%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	60%	61%
Services.....	38.4	38.3	38.0	38.4	64%	71%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	45.0	45.2	44.4	44.2	63%	59%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1983 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.
Totals may not add due to rounding.



1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 Employment from Census.

REAL SPENDABLE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



	Prelim. Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$278.72	$275.70	$ 278.04
Taxes Withheld 3/	43.05	42.23	42.86
Spendable Earnings	235.67	233.47	235.18
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	160.18	158.62	159.85
Real Spendable Earnings	75.49	74.85	75.33

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1984	1983	1982	1984	1983	1982
January	$274.07	$264.40	$255.84	$76.74	$77.57	$76.47
February	269.28	264.19	258.96	75.43	76.20	77.07
March	265.36	264.99	258.82	74.48	76.22	77.15
April	275.55	267.81	259.29	76.74	76.44	76.94
May	274.90	272.57	263.76	76.25	77.26	77.17
June	277.71	281.06	263.50	76.72	79.15	76.32
July	286.94	282.20	269.26	78.59	79.88	77.62
August	281.06	282.63	277.04	76.50	79.64	79.43
September	289.68	280.73	267.59	78.07	78.84	76.93
October	278.04	282.74	272.57	75.32	79.19	77.98
November	275.70	275.70	269.92	74.85	77.46	77.41
December	(P)278.72	276.38	266.40	(P)75.49	77.02	78.25

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings followed the normal trend in the fourth quarter by declining 3 percent from third quarter earnings. Since the inflation rate did not increase during the fourth quarter, real spendable earnings realized the same 3 percent decline as average weekly earnings.

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1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Dec. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$278.72	$275.70	$278.04	$276.38	33.5	32.9	33.1	33.5	8.32	8.38	8.40	8.25
MANUFACTURING.....	427.73	407.42	409.23	427.73	40.2	38.4	38.9	40.2	10.64	10.61	10.52	10.64
Durable Goods.....	458.58	438.59	438.77	462.59	41.5	39.3	39.6	41.6	11.05	11.16	11.08	11.12
Primary Metal Industries..	556.49	545.66	524.90	558.59	39.3	38.4	37.6	40.1	14.16	14.21	13.96	13.93
Nondurable Goods.....	364.50	345.71	350.25	343.17	37.5	36.7	37.5	36.9	9.72	9.42	9.34	9.30
Food & Kindred Products...	341.93	304.78	316.13	341.35	38.9	36.5	37.5	39.6	8.79	8.35	8.43	8.62
MINING.....	566.49	508.41	510.51	559.02	41.9	37.8	37.9	42.0	13.52	13.45	13.47	13.31
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	496.08	509.01	553.44	524.83	36.0	36.1	38.3	33.6	13.78	14.10	14.45	15.62
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	470.05	461.33	464.13	472.89	39.5	38.8	39.4	41.3	11.90	11.89	11.78	11.45
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	464.10	446.42	438.37	421.76	39.0	37.8	36.9	38.8	11.90	11.81	11.88	10.87
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	196.65	198.41	197.56	199.00	30.3	30.2	30.3	30.9	6.49	6.57	6.52	6.44
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	234.85	223.87	220.00	206.31	35.8	35.2	35.2	34.1	6.56	6.36	6.25	6.05
SERVICES.....	227.20	217.70	215.45	208.73	32.0	31.1	31.0	31.2	7.10	7.00	6.95	6.69

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Year-to-Date 1984	1983
STATE OF MONTANA	208	355	369	4377	4208
GREAT FALLS MSA	14	26	22	303	310
BILLINGS MSA	34	47	59	622	627
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	5	26	12	219	197
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	10	23	24	254	279
Beaverhead	1	8	4	45	58
Deer Lodge	1	0	5	31	39
Granite	0	1	1	13	9
Madison	4	2	3	32	34
Powell	2	3	2	23	27
Silver Bow	2	9	9	110	112
BOZEMAN LFA	30	32	30	460	402
Gallatin	25	27	22	357	294
Meagher	2	0	1	3	19
Park	3	5	7	15	89
GLASGOW LFA	7	10	17	165	165
Daniels	0	0	0	11	12
Phillips	3	1	5	31	23
Roosevelt	1	3	4	50	65
Sheridan	0	3	3	35	19
Valley	3	3	5	38	46
GLENDIVE LFA	6	9	10	125	127
Dawson	4	3	2	42	54
Garfield	0	0	1	5	8
McCone	0	0	1	7	12
Prairie	0	0	0	2	2
Richland	2	6	6	68	48
Wibaux	0	0	0	1	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	3	10	11	138	114
Big Horn	1	2	5	43	37
Carbon	2	2	3	53	43
Stillwater	0	2	3	25	24
Sweet Grass	0	4	0	17	10

AREAS	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Year-to-Date 1984	1983
HAVRE LFA	3	8	10	95	98
Blaine	1	4	3	27	18
Hill	2	4	7	63	73
Liberty	0	0	0	5	7
HELENA LFA	18	24	23	309	308
Broadwater	1	2	2	27	20
Jefferson	4	1	2	29	24
Lewis and Clark	13	21	19	253	264
KALISPELL LFA	25	47	56	616	579
Flathead	16	33	41	426	382
Lake	5	11	8	107	83
Lincoln	4	3	7	83	114
LEWISTOWN LFA	6	10	7	101	116
Fergus	5	6	4	65	61
Golden Valley	0	0	0	1	2
Judith Basin	1	0	2	11	15
Musselshell	0	3	0	17	29
Petroleum	0	0	1	1	1
Wheatland	0	1	0	6	8
MILES CITY LFA	8	15	19	179	132
Carter	0	1	3	5	5
Custer	5	6	3	78	50
Fallon	2	1	3	16	14
Powder River	0	1	4	12	15
Rosebud	0	6	5	60	43
Treasure	1	0	1	8	5
MISSOULA LFA	33	58	62	627	586
Mineral	1	2	3	30	30
Missoula	22	39	38	399	370
Ravalli	8	15	19	151	128
Sanders	2	2	2	47	58
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	6	10	7	164	168
Chouteau	0	0	1	13	23
Glacier	2	2	0	45	47
Pondera	1	2	1	31	29
Teton	1	2	2	34	29
Toole	2	4	3	41	40

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1984	1983	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	62,848	59,245	+3,603	+ 6.1%
Continued Claims	674,099	585,400	+88,699	+15.2%
Number of Benefit Payments	561,674	536,266	+25,408	+ 4.7%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$67,291,850	$63,843,308	+$3,448,542	+ 5.4%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$124.65	$121.20	+$3.45	+ 2.8%

MONTHLY

	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	5,181	4,346	3,782	-743	-12.5%
Continued Claims1/	43,324	35,888	32,267	-10,037	-18.8%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	39,589	32,468	27,814	-7,060	-15.1%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$4,868,511	$3,763,668	$3,212,966	-$315,126	-6.1%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$130.50	$127.84	$124.46	+3.43	+2.7%
Trust Fund Balance*	-$3,496,928	$682,257	-232,340	+$177,860	+4.8%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	DEC. 1984 COUNT	DEC. 1984 AMOUNT	NOV. 1984 COUNT	NOV. 1984 AMOUNT	OCT. 1984 COUNT	OCT. 1984 AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	361	39,705	204	20,272	147	14,206
BIGHORN	431	50,667	323	36,222	287	33,381
BLAINE	270	30,827	206	21,831	205	21,496
BROADWATER	141	15,442	78	7,838	63	6,691
CARBON	426	48,927	357	38,904	254	28,175
CARTER	12	1,170	4	395	3	372
CASCADE	3,610	430,714	3,281	377,156	2,745	300,155
CHOUTEAU	132	14,200	123	14,280	106	11,809
CUSTER	499	65,953	331	39,013	199	20,729
DANIELS	46	5,371	30	2,713	29	2,645
DAWSON	367	43,425	287	35,233	289	33,827
DEER LODGE	658	75,208	573	64,356	519	64,796
FALLON	35	4,136	18	1,815	26	2,243
FERGUS	711	80,272	498	49,556	365	35,582
FLATHEAD	3,021	328,064	2,194	230,532	1,708	185,659
GALLATIN	1,928	197,661	1,660	165,262	1,294	135,697
GARFIELD	6	759	12	1,637	21	3,021
GLACIER	622	63,753	569	61,759	579	64,155
GOLDEN VALLEY	26	3,237	26	3,353	25	3,642
GRANITE	152	19,105	135	15,524	107	11,543
HILL	606	71,269	659	73,751	599	68,848
JEFFERSON	360	42,342	260	29,553	238	25,829
JUDITH BASIN	59	6,379	36	4,117	29	2,862
LAKE	799	86,977	638	68,263	560	58,556
LEWIS & CLARK	2,229	259,593	1,803	203,156	1,911	213,209
LIBERTY	58	7,746	43	5,865	52	6,357
LINCOLN	1,083	115,735	909	99,524	746	81,940
MCCONE	23	2,690	20	2,229	26	2,807
MADISON	136	13,011	101	10,348	82	8,933
MEAGHER	100	10,824	77	8,543	56	6,279
MINERAL	352	44,201	309	40,091	132	16,711
MISSOULA	4,526	563,508	3,584	436,200	2,746	320,176
MUSSELSHELL	127	15,641	106	12,893	101	12,491
PARK	701	72,075	482	48,121	382	39,727
PETROLEUM	2	237	2	294	3	360
PHILLIPS	258	33,355	127	13,813	121	11,086
PONDERA	236	26,690	186	20,461	173	18,407
POWDER RIVER	14	1,961	18	2,793	18	2,316
POWELL	241	27,444	251	28,286	200	22,614
PRAIRIE	55	6,999	25	2,639	19	2,016
RAVALLI	1,697	207,604	1,415	166,397	1,104	130,737
RICHLAND	253	30,555	228	28,441	264	31,946
ROOSEVELT	349	36,460	290	30,667	280	28,908
ROSEBUD	1,072	153,584	976	136,426	753	105,778
SANDERS	541	59,769	543	65,550	397	44,692
SHERIDAN	49	6,556	28	3,199	37	3,694
SILVER BOW	1,678	192,116	1,398	155,558	1,528	171,296
STILLWATER	248	31,779	132	17,466	134	17,415
SWEET GRASS	60	6,042	73	6,693	63	5,501
TETON	136	15,606	151	18,877	84	11,359
TOOLE	169	21,030	119	14,150	114	13,168
TREASURE	21	2,644	26	3,403	21	2,365
VALLEY	322	35,363	278	29,775	232	23,401
WHEATLAND	39	4,945	53	6,640	39	4,669
WIBAUX	53	6,579	25	3,236	16	1,917
YELLOWSTONE	5,756	714,221	4,488	529,235	4,012	475,021
INTRASTATE	37,894	4,668,855	30,781	3,565,940	26,259	3,027,422
INTERSTATE	1,695	199,656	1,687	197,728	1,555	185,544
TOTAL	39,589	$4,868,511	32,468	$3,763,668	27,814	$3,212,966

TABLE IX

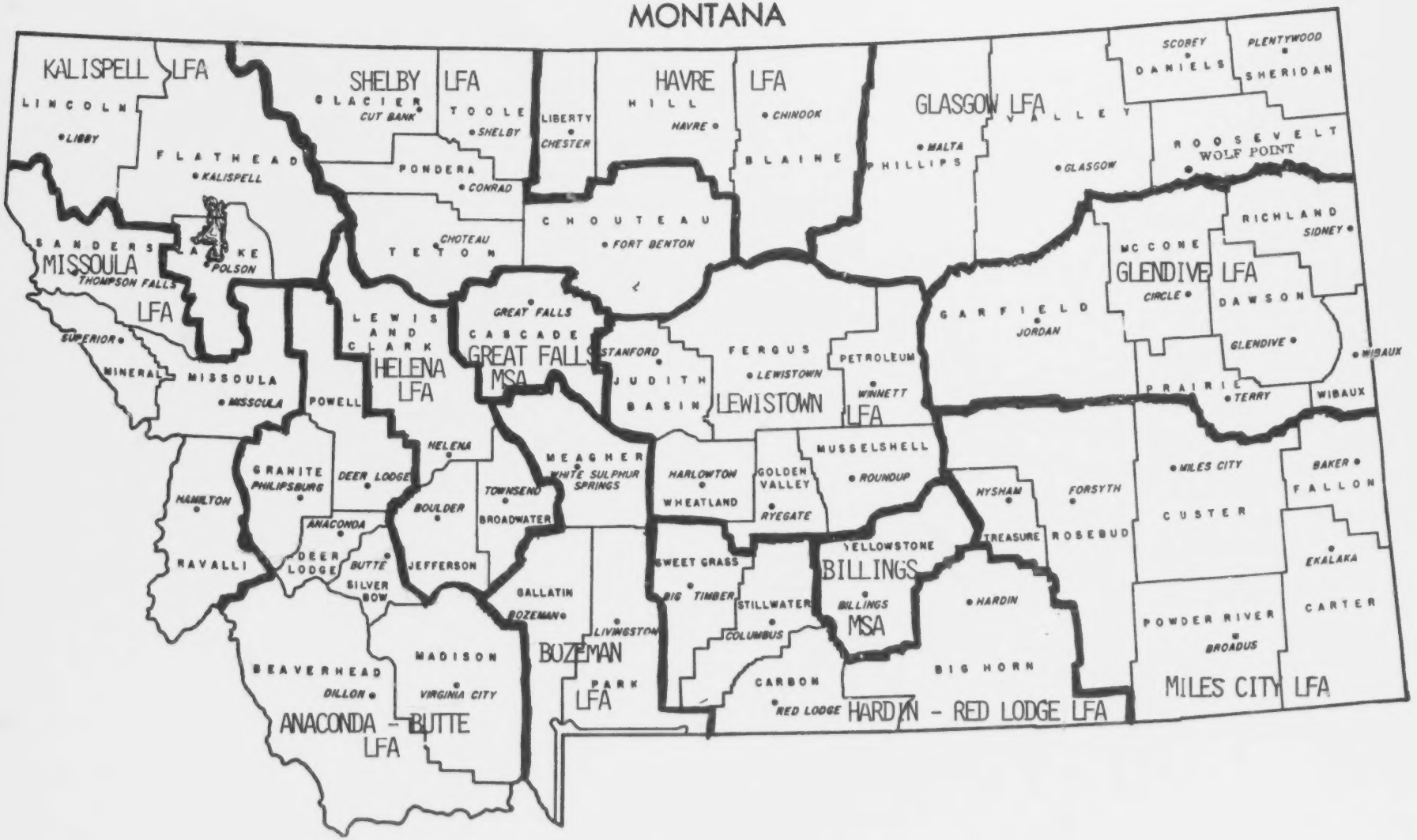
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JAN. 1984 THRU DEC. 1984 COUNT	AMOUNT	JAN. 1983 THRU DEC. 1983 COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	3,040	331,332	3,603	363,061
BIGHORN	5,158	596,845	5,406	605,121
BLAINE	3,491	367,024	3,362	341,945
BROADWATER	1,693	192,484	2,191	258,111
CARBON	4,705	587,347	3,602	430,997
CARTER	134	14,308	302	33,908
CASCADE	43,881	4,771,554	47,467	5,062,218
CHOUTEAU	1,162	123,485	1,340	140,408
CUSTER	5,291	637,620	5,225	579,706
DANIELS	583	56,080	592	67,652
DAWSON	5,124	597,570	10,898	1,273,420
DEER LODGE	7,943	945,888	12,238	1,561,945
FALLON	944	105,106	1,895	218,171
FERGUS	5,658	595,455	5,612	576,848
FLATHEAD	32,324	3,546,776	38,886	4,335,581
GALLATIN	22,407	2,346,495	26,590	2,729,533
GARFIELD	143	20,699	240	24,546
GLACIER	9,300	967,077	9,171	909,392
GOLDEN VALLEY	263	36,170	313	41,766
GRANITE	1,510	171,961	1,646	202,855
HILL	9,262	1,019,119	8,844	958,154
JEFFERSON	3,793	449,315	4,801	615,325
JUDITH BASIN	654	72,834	631	61,274
LAKE	9,303	958,116	8,652	876,840
LEWIS & CLARK	24,986	2,782,183	27,631	3,120,556
LIBERTY	498	60,893	434	49,828
LINCOLN	17,080	1,998,819	15,617	1,757,158
MCCONE	433	42,293	456	50,144
MADISON	1,853	202,062	2,477	286,277
MEAGHER	1,748	208,484	2,267	275,810
MINERAL	4,013	473,386	4,068	491,305
MISSOULA	44,330	4,980,626	41,524	4,287,890
MUSSELSHELL	1,760	204,555	2,822	349,947
PARK	6,660	654,523	7,416	685,682
PETROLEUM	98	12,789	121	11,288
PHILLIPS	2,259	280,693	3,341	395,294
PONDERA	2,501	254,357	2,753	282,788
POWDER RIVER	496	57,818	869	106,831
POWELL	3,798	427,999	3,896	442,320
PRAIRIE	515	70,969	503	64,895
RAVALLI	16,737	1,924,724	14,001	1,480,666
RICHLAND	5,661	683,074	12,568	1,593,590
ROOSEVELT	4,203	433,543	6,081	685,446
ROSEBUD	13,907	1,929,751	10,806	1,414,348
SANDERS	7,728	878,797	7,023	821,448
SHERIDAN	1,243	134,089	2,602	331,300
SILVER BOW	25,361	2,835,169	38,892	4,811,723
STILLWATER	3,363	419,425	3,698	436,469
SWEET GRASS	895	89,794	712	73,735
TETON	1,458	168,699	1,850	206,304
TOOLE	2,247	248,375	2,785	333,972
TREASURE	344	46,129	311	42,228
VALLEY	4,167	455,362	5,239	572,560
WHEATLAND	689	82,119	840	103,636
WIBAUX	559	60,344	998	122,010
YELLOWSTONE	75,548	9,151,649	77,193	8,838,083
INTRASTATE	455,013	52,767,928	505,530	60,091,928
INTERSTATE	23,832	4,997,647	26,736	3,367,309
TOTAL	478,845	57,765,575	532,266	63,459,237

LABOR FORCE AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Montana State Job Service and Training Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

900 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $1.27 per copy, for a total cost of $1142.01 which includes $638.01 for printing and $504.00 for distribution.

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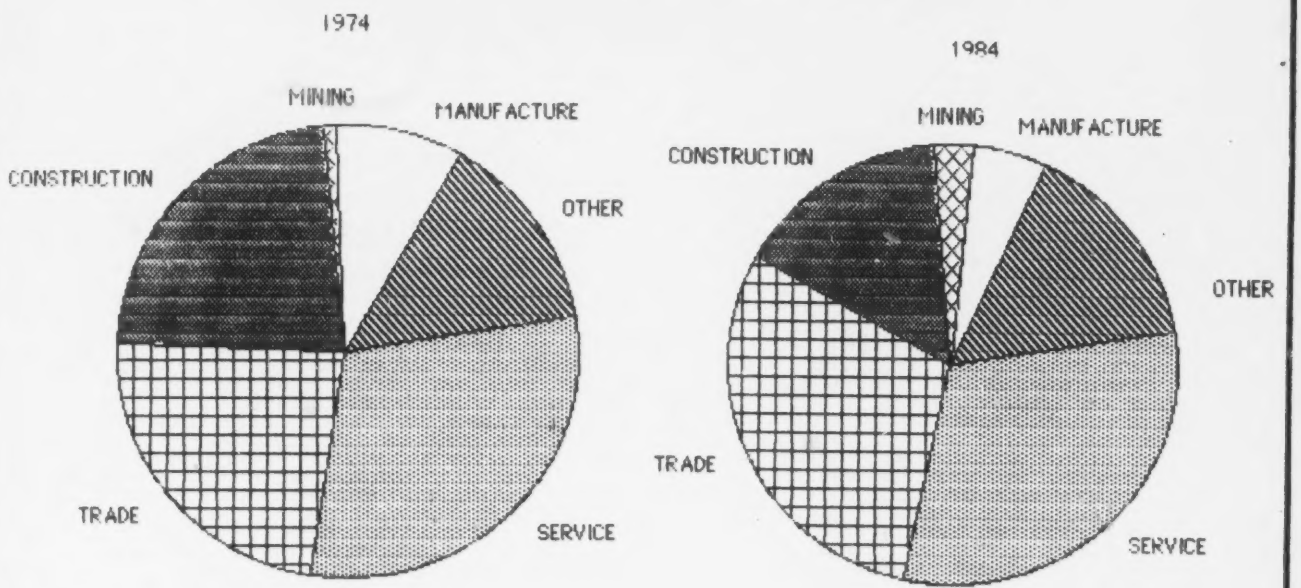
MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT
FIRST QUARTER 1985

NEW BUSINESS FORMATIONS
MONTANA 1974 AND 1984



JOB SERVICE

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Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

NEW BUSINESS FORMATION

New businesses started in 1974 and 1984 indicate where entrepreneurs believe opportunity exist. The number of new businesses in 1984 was about 4400, which is nearly 2 1/2 times more than the volume of startups in 1974. The most noticeable shifts during the decade are an increase in trade and mining businesses and a decline in construction and manufacturing startups. The information was obtained from the unemployment insurance program. Starting with 1985, more new business formation data will be available.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

1st. Qtr. 1985

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 15 - Number 1
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State income, Federal income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

*** BENCHMARKING ***

This publication reflects the 1984 benchmarks for the Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment series and the Labor Force series. Annual tables reflecting this benchmark are included at the back of this publication.

What is benchmarking? A benchmark is a point of reference from which measurement can be made or upon which adjustments are based. The two series mentioned above will be addressed separately because of the differences in estimating each series.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is estimated from a carefully constructed sample survey of firms of varied size in each of the industrial classifications. As with any sample survey, unless all firms are sampled, there is bound to be some error. This limitation of any sample in representing the universe is the primary reason for benchmarking this series.

In periods of expansion employment levels tend to be underestimated and in periods of decline, these employment levels tend to be overestimated. The main reason for this over-and-under statement is due to new firm births and deaths respectively. Benchmarking will correct any errors in adjusting for new firms. Also, improvements in the quality of data and updating the industrial classifications of establishments are two more reasons this series is benchmarked each year. The benchmarking process for this series only examines the preceeding two years of data.

The Labor Force series is benchmarked for different reasons than mentioned above. Labor force data is derived from a monthly sample of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. This is the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is designed to be statistically significant on a monthly basis for the nation. However, several states, including Montana, do not have a large enough sample to insure reliability on a monthly basis but is reliable on an annual basis. This is the main reason for benchmarking the labor force series in Montana.

The labor force series also includes the benchmarked non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry in its benchmarking process. Revisions to the labor force series is normally limited to the preceeding three years. Occasionally, an occurance warrants the use of longer benchmarks. The 1980 Census was such an occurance, and with the implementation of part of the data from the 1980 Census, benchmarking of the labor force series revised the previous nine years.

The above discussion is a simplified version of the benchmarking process. If a more detailed explanation is needed, please feel free to contact this office.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	MAR. 1985 Prelim	FEB. 1985 Revised	JAN. 1985 Revised	MAR. 1984 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	405.1	399.0	397.5	395.3
Employment	372.8	365.6	361.1	360.5
Unemployment	32.3	33.4	36.4	34.8
Unemployment Rate	8.0%	8.4%	9.2%	8.8%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

STATEWIDE

In the first quarter, Montana's employment and unemployment outlook continued to improve from one year ago. Non-agricultural wage and salary jobs, the most commonly used measure of employment, noticed a 2.5 percent increase between March 1985 and March 1984. The unemployment rate dropped nearly one percentage point in the same time period. However, the unemployment rate is still high according to historical standards. The economic improvement, as expressed by a lower unemployment rate, will probably continue this year, but it is not expected to be as much of an improvement that 1984 experienced each month over 1983's monthly unemployment rates.

In 1984, the unemployment rate for females returned to a level that is higher than the male's unemployment rate, after a two year condition where the female rate was lower than the rate for males. The lower unemployment rate for females during 1982 and 1983 was largely caused by a recession that affected male workers and male-dominated industries to a larger degree. One factor that causes female workers to experience a higher unemployment rate than males is women's frequent movement into and out of the work force for child rearing purposes. Many characteristics of the female worker are reviewed in the Research & Analysis Bureau's publication Montana Women in the 80's.

The state will assist in financing more low-interest housing loans with a bond issue this summer. Income and previous home ownership restrictions are on the estimated 10 1/2 percent interest rate mortgage loans. The authorization follows a survey of lenders throughout the state indicating a demand for at least $186 million worth of new mortgages.

The state has a new policy on state construction projects. Future state contracts will be awarded to a single prime contractor rather than the multiple contract approach as in the past. This change follows the trend of private construction projects where 75 percent of the projects use a single prime construction projects where 75 percent of the projects use a single prime contractor. Also, a new law requires 50 percent of the work force be Montana residents on state awarded construction projects.

In the labor force area highlights that follow, several new manufacturing industries are reviewed. An upsurge of manufacturing enterprises in Montana certainly isn't to the extreme but appears to be on an upswing. Several companies have obtained government contracts for their products. Montana has a lot of room to expand on government procurement of its products, as Montana is ranked third from the bottom in a 50 state rating.

Metal mining throughout the state has a fairly positive long term outlook, but the short-term situation is being influenced downward by the low metal prices. Several gold and silver mines have made reductions in their work force. A platinum and palladium mine in Stillwater County is moving forward to obtain the necessary permits to start up operations with a work force of about 225.

A total of 174 oil and gas tests were completed during the first quarter of 1985. That's above the numbers for the same period during the two previous years; however, this is no indication that this year's drilling effort is substancially ahead of those. National forecasters predict Montana's 1985 well completions will be about the same as 1984. Toole, Valley, and Roosevelt counties indicated the most drilling activity during the first quarter, with nearly 50 percent of the states total completions.

The oil and gas industry is concerned about a recent ruling that determined a full environmental impact statement (EIS) must be conducted on all leasing of federal land. The March ruling has already cancelled two planned drilling operations on western Montana national forest property. An appeal is planned by the oil industry. The Forest Service is also against doing the full, time consuming EIS on the federal leases.

Which industry offers the best opportunity for failure? The results of a survival rate study on eating and drinking businesses indicate a high turnover/failure percentage on both established and new ventures in restaurants and bars. If an enterprise has been established before 1977, it has a 50 percent chance that the business would still be operated by the owner five years later. For a new bar or eating place, chances of surviving 5 years is only one out of four. The average survival rates for the eating and drinking industry (Standard Industrial Classifications 5810) from 1977 through 1982 are

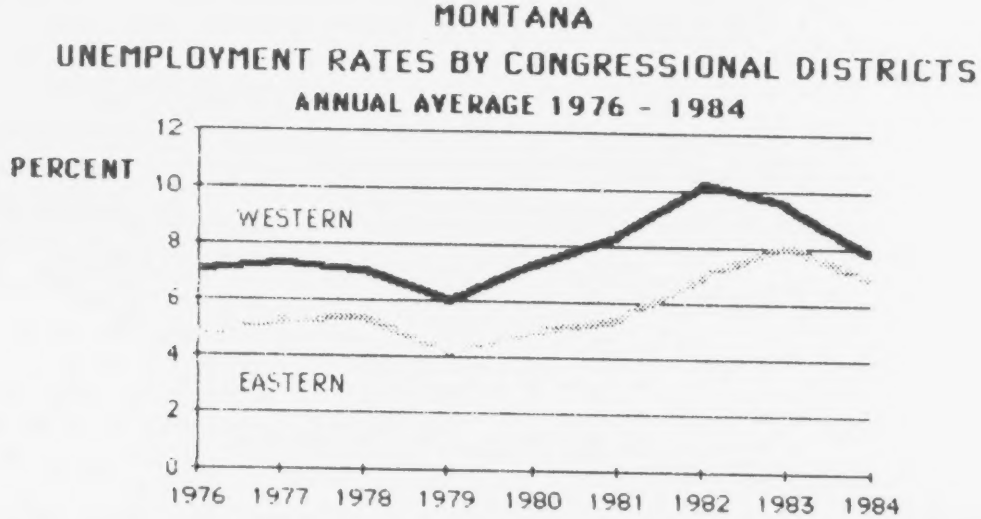
listed below:

SURVIVAL RATE FOR RESTAURANTS AND BARS

	1 YR	2 YR	3 YR	4 YR	5 YR
Old Business	87%	76%	67%	60%	54%
New Business	77%	53%	40%	32%	25%

Many owners of restaurants and bars get out of the business by selling out to someone else. In the first quarter businesses registered with the unemployment insurance program included 44 brand new eating and drinking businesses, but at the same time change of ownership occurred 83 times. This two to one business adventure ratio may be unique and only found in the restaurant and bar industry.

Unemployment rates of the two congressional districts in past years have had a noticeable difference with the western district always being higher. As the graph below illustrates the unemployment rate spread has become less during the state's recovery from the past recession. One conclusion could be that the industry mixture of the western district is allowing more people to return to work or expand jobs. Another factor in the gap closing up is the weak agriculture economy that prevails in the eastern district.



A further analysis of the unemployed count noticed a downward shift in the portion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment insurance (U.I.) benefits. In 1981, almost half of the total unemployed were drawing U.I. benefits, but by 1984 the portion decreased to nearly one-third of the total unemployed. Some of the possible causes include: (1) stricter U.I. laws, (2) automation being able to reduce the number of non-qualified applicants, (3) the recession caused workers to be eligible for fewer weeks of U.I. benefits, and (4) an increase in

structural unemployed (structural unemployed are persons who were permanently laid off, such as those workers in the copper mining and manufacturing industries).

In the first quarter the unemployment insurance program noticed an increase in claimant activity as compared to first quarter last year. The 6 percent increase over one year ago for the number of U.I. benefit payments reverses the downward trend of fewer U.I. claims that started in the second quarter of 1983. The winter months are difficult to use for trends, but if the upward movement of U.I. benefits continues, a weakness in the economy may be indicated.

GREAT FALLS MSA

An insulation manufacturer moved its operation from California to Great Falls and will hire about 25 local workers by year's end. Owners noted that the local Economic Growth Council and the State Department of Commerce input help make Great Falls the selected manufacturing site over several other western states and cities. The plant owners received plane tickets to review Great Falls as compared to other states sending a brochure. The insulation products will be distributed through a wholesale network and will not be involved in retail sales.

Leading the announcement of plans to build is a retail chain company that wants to place two 91,000 square foot stores in Great Falls. If the project is fully developed, it will create more than 500 full and part-time jobs and add a payroll of $2.4 million to the economy. The developers already have 30 similar stores in six states and plans to build 10 stores this year in five states. The developers plan to open stores in other Montana cities in the near future, but considers Great Falls to be the best locality to enter the state.

Other construction projects are scheduled to start soon. A three year phase to upgrade the minuteman missiles will begin this summer. Some local workers will be used but most of the projects work force is specialized. A local constructor has been awarded a $2.7 million contract for the final phase of a $15.2 million addition to the Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge. Construction will begin in April and will be finished by December 1986. A hotel is waiting for bids on remodeling 52 rooms that will be designed especially for business travelers. Great Falls Transit District plans to go ahead with construction of a $2 million bus garage. The project has been held up for several months due to litigation on the bidding process. A tire store will build a 5,000 square foot addition this summer. Also, a major storm drain project costing $3.9 million will begin later this year.

Business closures and work force reduction continues to diminish prosperity. A retail and wholesale electronic firm that once was among the nations fastest growing business firms just 18 months ago filed for

liquidation bankruptcy. At its peak 111 people were employed, including 71 in Great Falls. Great Falls lost about 25 jobs to Helena on March 1, when a new contractor started processing Medicaid claims for the state of Montana. The local firm had done the job for nearly ten years, but the new contract required the winner be willing to move to Helena. An insurance company is moving most of its operations out of Great Falls. Great Falls had been the company's headquarters for Montana and parts of Idaho and Wyoming. The move will allow greater savings from consolidation of operations in Salt Lake City. Two junior high schools are planning to be closed down, resulting in 38 teachers getting their notice.

Restaurants continue to change food types and expand facilities to take advantage of the increasing eating out population. A chain pancake house style restaurant opened with a work force of 60 people. One chain restaurant that specialized in sea foods closed and now plans to open the same facility as a pizza parlor. New owners of a chicken specialty restaurant will add their successful sandwich menu in an eating expansion.

A real estate developer has plans to remodel a downtown located medical facility to cater medical care to the heavily populated older residents of that part of the city. Also the medical services to be offered include an "urgent care" facility with extended office hours to 10 p.m. Another unique feature would be selling floor space to medical professionals similar to owners of residential condominiums.

BILLINGS MSA

Real estate is in abundant supply in Billings. Homes listed for sale in the first quarter with realtors is almost one-third greater than last year. One conclusion reached by realtors is that more people are leaving Billings than moving in, especially people involved in the energy industries. It is too early in the year to notice much of a trend in new homes, although the higher priced built-to-order homes have maintained their construction level. For the near term, guarded optimism seems to prevail with the housing related businesses.

A hotel-motel association has noticed a declining occupancy rate and wants marketing activities increased for tourism and conventions to pick up the slack. The association stated that cities like Bismarck, N.D. and Rapid City, S.D. are currently outspending Billings by a large degree in promotion programs.

Meanwhile, two hotels are planned to be built in Billings this summer. Even with the low occupancy rate being currently experienced, the developers feel each hotel's location will be an added asset. A 120-room hotel will be constructed near the airport and the other site pick is in a newly developed business park. The airport hotel originally planned to finance construction by selling each room to investors at $35,000 apiece, but more conventional lending sources will be now utilized.

Developers have several proposed projects for refurbishing downtown buildings and adding new buildings but the financing for most projects needs to be at interest rates lower than the market rate. The Billings City Council controls most of the lower rate money programs and is reviewing the various projects.

Remodeling of a 300,000 square foot mall is expected to start in May. The remodeling would add more stores to the mall's present 35 - tenant list.

An idled pre-fabricated home manufacturing plant has been remodeled into a mobile home production plant. Current production is one home per week and plans would have 100 units per year in 1986. The plant - Montana's second mobile home builder - will have 20 to 25 workers at full production.

Plans for a $28.1 million recreation park were revealed. Some of the main attractions will be six water slides, a health club, bowling alley, tennis court, a minature golf course, restaurants, and an outdoor stage area. Also planned is a large hotel and a recreational vehicle park. All of the park's facilities will be operational by late 1986 and employ 300 to 350 people.

The local sugar beet growers and factory workers have been given new life after a year of limited crop contracts and plant operations. The sugar plant has a new owner and the growers support the proposed sugar beet contract price. In early March the outlook was not very optimistic, as the sugar refinery owners filed bankruptcy. The bankruptcy court must approve the purchase by the British firm, but farmers are confident and are planting their beets.

A beef processing plant laid off its 40 workers late in February for what was described as a "seasonal layoff." A cash flow problem has caused intervention by the State Department of Labor & Industry to aid workers in obtaining wages earned from the meat plant.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

The lumber and woods industry dominates the economic highlights, indicating both declines and improvements. One of the state's largest mills located near Libby has returned to a five-day workweek after being on a four-day schedule since July. The changes in work week for the 250 employees are in the company's plywood and stud mill and reflects the optimism felt by the company. Short-term layoffs have occurred at several mills and spring breakup of roads has reduced work time for loggers. One mill with 55 workers shut down indefinitely and won't open until the market improves. The overall condition of the lumber and woods industry is still weak, mainly from a soft lumber market and price and the influence of Canadian lumber in the U.S. market. Even the U.S. Forest Service is cutting back on personnel, both permanent and summer help.

Several small manufacturing enterprises have experienced layoffs and one electronics firm closed down. An electronic assembly plant in Stevensville with ten employees is moving to the parent company's headquarters in North Carolina. The rearrangement of the company was caused by the loss of a $1 million contract and decline in the market for the company's primary product. A tribal run electronics firm reduced their staff because of a materials problem. Expansion of this new firm is expected during the summer from successful bidding on government contracts.

Several major construction projects are being considered throughout the labor force area, but early indications are for a modest construction year. Missoula plans to build a four-story parking ramp in the downtown area. In Kalispell, the county planning office is reviewing plans for a 156 unit apartment, a 24 unit apartment, and an eight unit office complex that will be sold as condominiums. Several developers want to build housing projects near Flathead Lake, but the environmental concerns means detailed planning and review before construction can start.

A log home builder near Kalispell is optimistic about the market in Japan. In a recent Japanese trade fair, a large log display booth was one of the most popular displays. The company representative noted that the first thing the onlooker would do was pound on the logs and smile with satisfaction. Also strong Japanese television exposure occurred during the four-day show.

Oilfield activity is slow, but local firms are optimistic about spring and summer work in the oilfields due to a new well being drilled near East Glacier and stepped up activity in Sunburst and Kevin fields.

A ski resort near Whitefish indicated their ski slopes were busier this past winter than last year, but other services used by skiers

noticed a decline. It could mean more local skiers are using the facilities since the poor Canadian currency exchange rate is still keeping our Northern neighbors from abundant travel to Montana. The ski resort still plans a $3 million expansion program this summer.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

The Port of Montana located in Butte has noticed an increase in freight traffic. The international trade is mostly conveyed by sealed containers and the port has adjusted to handle the container business. In the construction phase and soon available will be a grain terminal to handle unit-train shipments, a fertilizer facility, and a lumber transloading facility. A big factor in the transportation of the products from the port is that the railroad company offers competition to the railroad firm that has nearly a monopoly on rail traffic in Montana. Currently about 50 employees work at the loading and storage facility.

The copper mining company in Butte that stopped production in June 1983 is scaling back their staff and facilities. About 30 workers will be released, leaving less than 50 employees to maintain the mining operation suspension and to support any resumption of services. Also, the mining firm has several buildings and some land for sale in the Butte area. The company has said copper prices need to increase significantly before reopening the mines, and that does not appear likely in the short-term.

In Butte, about 60 people have signed up for a training program designed to retain displaced welders, mechanics and machinists. A second program to train displaced electricians in the basics of instrumentation is still being developed. Both projects are aimed at upgrading the skills of craftsmen laid off from mining operations. Funding will be provided through a grant awarded to the local government by the Department of Labor.

About 32 ranchers are processing a request to import Mexican labor for this summer's pipe irrigation work. The Dillon Job Service Office is assisting in importing about 100 people to fill the ranchers labor needs. The jobs are first advertised for 60 days locally, statewide and possibly in other states before acquiring labor south of the border.

A Helena firm acquired a $600,000 military contract to manufacture targets. The company recently moved to Helena from Columbia Falls and its main product is mud flaps. A telecommunications firm in Butte ob-

tained two new contracts worth $250,000 on federal government projects. One project is a military telephone system at Fort Harachuca, Arizona and the other deals with analog microwave facilities needed in the Sierra National Forest.

First quarter building permits do not indicate any extravagant construction projects. Restaurants are being built in both Butte and Helena. A new 48-unit motel will be built in Dillon this summer. Highway construction will be active in the Butte and Dillon area.

In Anaconda, four months of preparation and co-operation between local community leaders and a non-profit firm resulted in a prefinished furniture manufacturing operation. Production of microwave stands, television stands, and computer stands will begin with five production workers employed. As sales and demand increases, the firm plans to add additional shifts of employees. A special training program was established for ten trainees and financing for the business was provided through the Anaconda Local Development Corporation.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

Livingston has been choosen as the site for a $25 million wood-burning electric generating plant. Construction could start this summer if all the environmental regulations are approved. The community's air quality could be better because the teepee burners that are now used to dispose of wood waste products would shut down and be a supply for the generators. Once the plant is operational, it would employ between 25 and 30 people.

The number of winter visitors to Yellowstone National Park has nearly doubled since the 1970's, and officials are considering possibilities to increase the visitors park usage in the winter months. All aspects of the park's winter operation will be examined and a plan will cover all future winter facilities and services. Only about three percent of the park's annual use comes during the winter, so park officials are not "alarmed" about possible overuse.

A silver mine near Philipsburg laid off about 50 workers due to the depressed silver prices, but the firm considers the suspension of mining a temporary situation. The salaried people and a crew to maintain the mine will keep their jobs to keep the mine ready to re-open when silver prices go back up.

A type of cat litter is being manufactured in Lewistown. The new product is made from wheat straw and is processed by a livestock feed manufacturer. The livestock feed company looks upon the new enterprise

as a good way to use its equipment and plant during the slack seasons of the year.

Developers announced that they will build a $500,000 shopping center complex in Belgrade. About eleven stores are planned for the shopping area with some of the businesses moving from their downtown locations. Also a commercial center and condominium housing project is being proposed for the Belgrade area.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LFA

After nearly three years of financial reorganization, a tractor manufacturer in Havre is back into production. Even the nation's major tractor producers have experienced financial problem brought on by the poor agricultural economy. The company's massive size tractors will be made on a pre-order basis. The firm may be able to increase its sales in the future by marketing the tractors as more than a farm implement, that is, as a useful power tool.

In Havre, a dairy production firm and a union that was involved in a 16 month long labor dispute resolved the strike when current workers decided in an election not to be represented by the union. Because of the length of the labor dispute, many of the workers had already returned to their jobs with the dairy, some strikers had retired, and others found new jobs. The union plans to continue sending boycotts of the dairy products literature to local labor organizations. The local school district plans to fulfill 94 percent of their dairy products needs with the company. The percentage is based on the company's property taxes, products produced locally, and number of employees.

A slump in grain and merchandise railroad traffic resulted in 20 railroad workers to be laid off in Havre. The employees mainly were involved in diesel engine repair. Another factor in the job reduction is the type of freight - an increase in trailer and container shipments means greater use of flat cars. Now trains weigh less and the effect is the engines don't work as hard, resulting in less maintenance needed.

A gold mine near Malta has resumed production after a seasonal closure. Only about half of the regular employees will return to work as the entire operation is being scaled down this year.

In Poplar, construction has started on a $1 million expansion of a tribal owned manufacturing company. The company has recently been awarded several military cold storage container contracts and has become the largest private employer in Roosevelt County.

GLENDIVE - MILES CITY LFA

A $40 million synthetic feed plant near Colstrip will be built as soon as permits are obtained. Construction of the coal liquefication plant would employ 150-200 workers with local hiring emphasized. The plant would use 35 permanent employees to produce about 600 barrels of oil a day and generate 30 megawatts of electricity. Also, the facility will be utilizing waste coal - coal in the top and the bottom of a seam - to produce the product.

A coal mine near Decker is in a contract dispute with one of its customers. The Texas customer is trying to get out of a 26 year contract they signed in 1974 so they can buy cheaper coal from other sources. If the Texans are allowed out of the coal contract, the mine will have to lay off 52 employees and the State of Montana could lose as much as $250 million in taxes over the life of the contract. The case will be heard by a federal district judge in Texas.

In recent months fires throughout Miles City have destroyed or closed for cleaning several businesses. At least 30 employees are out of work because of fire damage to twelve businesses.

In Glendive railroad work force reduction affected 15 engine maintenance personnel. Many of the laid off workers were just called back to work a few months ago.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I-A

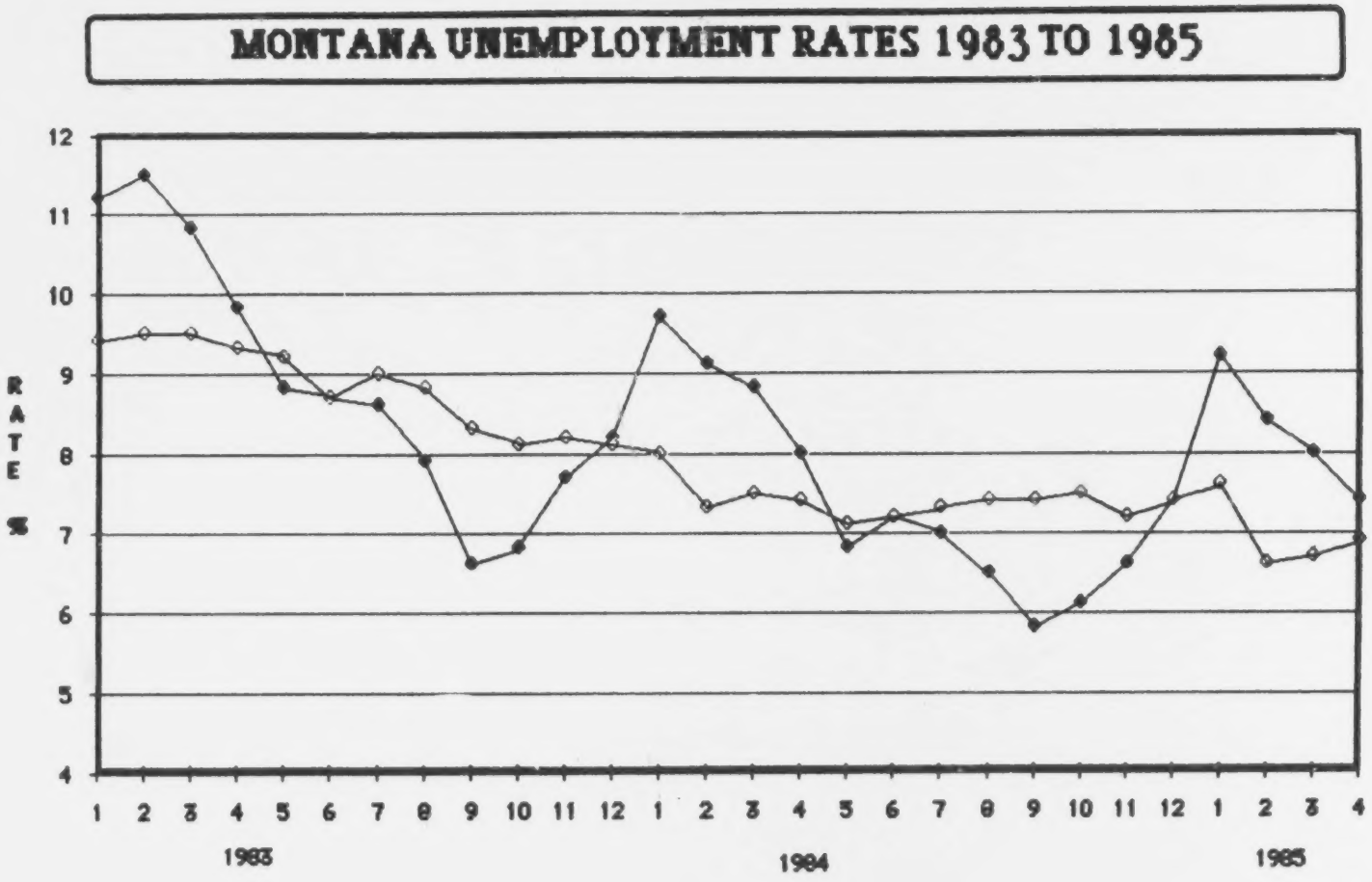
MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage-ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1983								
January	377.8	335.4	316.1	19.3	42.4	11.2%	11.4%	*
February	379.0	335.6	314.6	21.0	43.4	11.5%	11.3%	*
March	385.2	343.6	318.4	25.2	41.6	10.8%	10.8%	*
April	393.8	355.2	324.2	31.0	38.6	9.8%	10.0%	*
May	395.2	360.6	328.6	32.0	34.6	8.8%	9.8%	
June	409.6	374.1	337.7	36.4	35.5	8.7%	10.2%	*
July	411.7	376.2	337.2	39.0	35.5	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	414.4	381.7	340.0	41.7	32.7	7.9%	9.2%	1.6
September	404.5	377.7	345.2	32.5	26.8	6.6%	8.8%	.1
October	397.2	370.3	342.6	27.7	26.9	6.8%	8.4%	.1
November	393.7	363.5	339.7	23.8	30.2	7.7%	8.1%	1.6
December	389.9	358.1	337.6	20.5	31.8	8.2%	8.0%	1.6
Avg.	396.0	361.0	331.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	.2
1984								
January	384.1	346.8	328.0	18.8	37.3	9.7%	8.8%	.3
February	386.6	351.4	330.9	20.5	35.2	9.1%	8.4%	.3
March	395.3	360.5	335.9	24.6	34.8	8.8%	8.1%	.3
April	406.5	374.1	343.8	30.3	32.4	8.0%	7.6%	.2
May	411.2	383.4	352.2	31.2	27.8	6.8%	7.2%	.2
June	426.5	395.9	360.4	35.5	30.6	7.2%	7.4%	.1
July	420.5	391.1	353.1	38.0	29.4	7.0%	7.5%	
August	422.3	394.8	354.1	40.7	27.5	6.5%	7.3%	*
September	410.4	386.7	355.0	31.7	23.7	5.8%	7.1%	*
October	407.2	382.2	355.2	27.0	25.0	6.1%	7.0%	*
November	402.5	375.7	352.5	23.2	26.8	6.6%	6.9%	*
December	398.9	369.3	349.3	20.0	29.6	7.4%	7.0%	*
Avg.	406.0	376.0	347.5	28.5	30.0	7.4%	7.5%	.1
1985								
January	397.5	361.1	342.7	18.4	36.4	9.2%	8.0%	*
February	399.0	365.6	345.6	20.0	33.4	8.4%	7.8%	*
March	405.1	372.8	348.8	24.0	32.3	8.0%	7.5%	.5
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE I-B



◆ -**UNADJUSTED RATE**-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT.

◇ -**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE**-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT, ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS, SUCH AS SCHOOL TERMS, HOLIDAYS, WEATHER, AND MAINTENANCE CLOSURES

TABLE II

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985
STATEWIDE	405.1	399.0	397.5	372.8	365.6	361.1	32.3	33.4	36.4	8.0%	8.4%	9.2%
Great Falls MSA	34.1	33.9	33.8	31.4	31.1	30.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	7.8%	8.4%	9.0%
Billings MSA	62.6	62.2	62.3	58.1	57.4	57.1	4.6	4.8	5.2	7.3%	7.7%	8.3%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	214.5	211.6	211.1	196.3	193.1	190.7	18.1	18.5	20.5	8.4%	8.7%	9.7%
Eastern District	190.7	187.4	186.3	176.5	172.5	170.4	14.2	14.9	15.9	7.4%	7.9%	8.5%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	65.3	63.9	64.1	60.2	58.7	58.1	5.1	5.2	6.0	7.8%	8.1%	9.3%
Balance of State	339.9	335.1	333.4	312.7	306.9	302.9	27.2	28.2	30.4	8.0%	8.4%	9.1%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	32.0	31.4	31.5	29.2	28.5	28.2	2.8	2.9	3.3	8.8%	9.1%	10.5%
BOZEMAN	32.6	32.1	31.7	30.8	30.3	29.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	5.8%	5.9%	6.6%
GLASGOW	18.4	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.4	16.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	7.4%	7.5%	8.4%
GLENDIVE	16.6	16.3	16.1	15.5	15.1	15.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.3%	7.1%	6.5%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.5	13.1	13.0	12.4	11.9	11.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	8.2%	9.2%	10.2%
HAVRE	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	7.8%	8.2%	9.2%
HELENA	32.0	31.4	31.5	29.8	29.1	28.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	6.7%	7.0%	8.1%
KALISPELL	46.7	46.4	47.0	41.8	41.6	41.6	4.9	4.8	5.4	10.5%	10.4%	11.5%
LEWISTOWN	10.9	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.1	.9	.9	1.0	8.5%	8.8%	10.3%
MILES CITY	18.5	18.0	18.0	17.1	16.6	16.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	7.4%	8.0%	8.3%
MISSOULA	56.1	55.6	55.2	50.9	50.2	49.5	5.1	5.3	5.7	9.1%	9.6%	10.4%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.9	17.5	16.9	16.6	16.0	15.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	7.5%	8.4%	9.0%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE III-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MARCH 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	405107	372831	32276	8.0
CASCADE	34103	31431	2672	7.8
YELLOWSTONE	62641	58078	4563	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4494	4171	323	7.2
BIG HORN	5259	4786	473	9.0
BLAINE	3177	2813	364	11.5
BROADWATER	1574	1436	138	8.8
CARBON	4017	3710	307	7.6
CARTER	769	743	26	3.4
CHOUTEAU	2927	2814	113	3.9
CUSTER	6874	6421	453	6.6
DANIELS	1536	1487	49	3.2
DAWSON	5885	5510	375	6.4
DEER LODGE	4029	3555	474	11.8
FALLON	2267	2151	116	5.1
FERGUS	5997	5460	537	9.0
FLATHEAD	29207	26482	2725	9.3
GALLATIN	25800	24576	1224	4.7
GARFIELD	821	805	16	1.9
GLACIER	5867	5175	692	11.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	416	368	48	11.5
GRANITE	1440	1251	189	13.1
HILL	8950	8342	608	6.8
JEFFERSON	3208	2901	307	9.6
JUDITH BASIN	1157	1077	80	6.9
LAKE	9143	8371	772	8.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	27213	25509	1704	6.3
LIBERTY	1075	1020	55	5.1
LINCOLN	8393	6986	1407	16.8
MC CONE	1381	1312	69	5.0
MADISON	2490	2327	163	6.5
MEAGHER	1220	1101	119	9.8
MINERAL	2250	1928	322	14.3
MISSOULA	39834	36887	2947	7.4
MUSSELSHELL	1947	1763	184	9.5
PARK	5616	5079	537	9.6
PETROLEUM	247	238	9	3.6
PHILLIPS	3470	3118	352	10.1
PONDERA	3473	3261	212	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1174	1146	28	2.4
POWELL	4244	3946	298	7.0
PRAIRIE	822	776	46	5.6
RAVALLI	9245	8045	1200	13.0
RICHLAND	6938	6472	466	6.7
ROOSEVELT	6097	5651	446	7.3
ROSEBUD	6958	6244	714	10.3
SANDERS	4722	4066	656	13.9
SHERIDAN	3042	2917	125	4.1
SILVER BOW	15338	13962	1376	9.0
STILLWATER	2535	2297	238	9.4
SWEET GRASS	1643	1557	86	5.2
TETON	3118	2982	136	4.4
TOOLE	2537	2348	189	7.4
TREASURE	441	404	37	8.4
VALLEY	4265	3883	382	9.0
WHEATLAND	1114	1052	62	5.6
WIBAUX	707	640	67	9.5

TABLE III-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA FEBRUARY 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	398996	365624	33372	8.4
CASCADE	33936	31102	2834	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	62169	57364	4805	7.7
BEAVERHEAD	4338	4048	290	6.7
BIG HORN	5132	4650	482	9.4
BLAINE	3073	2717	356	11.6
BROADWATER	1505	1377	128	8.5
CARBON	3956	3586	370	9.4
CARTER	695	677	18	2.6
CHOUTEAU	2763	2627	136	4.9
CUSTER	6717	6254	463	6.9
DANIELS	1548	1485	63	4.1
DAWSON	5811	5406	405	7.0
DEER LODGE	3948	3451	497	12.6
FALLON	2232	2105	127	5.7
FERGUS	5839	5262	577	9.9
FLATHEAD	28928	26186	2742	9.5
GALLATIN	25467	24205	1262	5.0
GARFIELD	744	731	13	1.7
GLACIER	5793	5068	725	12.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	366	325	41	11.2
GRANITE	1385	1211	174	12.6
HILL	8785	8140	645	7.3
JEFFERSON	3075	2771	304	9.9
JUDITH BASIN	1066	963	103	9.7
LAKE	8934	8091	843	9.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	26775	24999	1776	6.6
LIBERTY	1053	995	58	5.5
LINCOLN	8566	7317	1249	14.6
MC CONE	1273	1210	63	4.9
MADISON	2428	2233	195	8.0
MEAGHER	1169	1056	113	9.7
MINERAL	2306	1961	345	15.0
MISSOULA	39405	36314	3091	7.8
MUSSELSHELL	1837	1713	124	6.8
PARK	5509	4994	515	9.3
PETROLEUM	218	207	11	5.0
PHILLIPS	3205	2854	351	11.0
PONDERA	3401	3158	243	7.1
POWDER RIVER	1122	1079	43	3.8
POWELL	4179	3914	265	6.3
PRAIRIE	809	761	48	5.9
RAVALLI	9141	7889	1252	13.7
RICHLAND	6976	6426	550	7.9
ROOSEVELT	5955	5497	458	7.7
ROSEBUD	6857	6090	767	11.2
SANDERS	4724	4070	654	13.8
SHERIDAN	2942	2849	93	3.2
SILVER BOW	15108	13660	1448	9.6
STILLWATER	2464	2204	260	10.6
SWEET GRASS	1589	1497	92	5.8
TETON	3013	2874	139	4.6
TOOLE	2488	2258	230	9.2
TREASURE	415	384	31	7.5
VALLEY	4123	3752	371	9.0
WHEATLAND	1071	1007	64	6.0
WIBAUX	670	600	70	10.4

TABLE III-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JANUARY 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	397463	361064	36399	9 2
CASCADE	33792	30748	3044	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	62322	57130	5192	8.3
BEAVERHEAD	4338	3992	346	8.0
BIG HORN	5008	4468	540	10.8
BLAINE	3045	2657	388	12.7
BROADWATER	1471	1332	139	9.4
CARBON	3912	3515	397	10.1
CARTER	654	632	22	3.4
CHOUTEAU	2683	2538	145	5.4
CUSTER	6670	6175	495	7.4
DANIELS	1453	1368	85	5.8
DAWSON	5815	5383	432	7.4
DEER LODGE	3908	3368	540	13.8
FALLON	2273	2193	80	3.5
FERGUS	5700	5074	626	11.0
FLATHEAD	29412	26159	3253	11.1
GALLATIN	24903	23557	1346	5.4
GARFIELD	726	699	27	3.7
GLACIER	5585	4857	728	13.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	356	314	42	11.8
GRANITE	1402	1223	179	12.8
HILL	8791	8062	729	8.3
JEFFERSON	3133	2799	334	10.7
JUDITH BASIN	1005	900	105	10.4
LAKE	8975	8003	972	10.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	26869	24808	2061	7.7
LIBERTY	1006	947	59	5.9
LINCOLN	8657	7458	1199	13.9
MC CONE	1231	1172	59	4.8
MADISON	2395	2171	224	9.4
MEAGHER	1147	1035	112	9.8
MINERAL	2332	1981	351	15.1
MISSOULA	39311	35927	3384	8.6
MUSSELSHELL	1846	1677	169	9.2
PARK	5610	4985	625	11.1
PETROLEUM	228	200	28	12.3
PHILLIPS	3146	2782	364	11.6
PONDERA	3433	3167	266	7.7
POWDER RIVER	1025	997	28	2.7
POWELL	4196	3850	346	8.2
PRAIRIE	792	750	42	5.3
RAVALLI	9040	7675	1365	15.1
RICHLAND	6890	6477	413	6.0
ROOSEVELT	5919	5442	477	8.1
ROSEBUD	6970	6124	846	12.1
SANDERS	4564	3931	633	13.9
SHERIDAN	2903	2765	138	4.8
SILVER BOW	15225	13549	1676	11.0
STILLWATER	2501	2204	297	11.9
SWEET GRASS	1535	1451	84	5.5
TETON	2796	2624	172	6.2
TOOLE	2423	2206	217	9.0
TREASURE	393	365	28	7.1
VALLEY	4051	3656	395	9.8
WHEATLAND	1045	968	77	7.4
WIBAUX	652	574	78	12.0

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Net Changes to March 1985 from: Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	405.1	399.0	397.5	6.1	9.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	372.8	365.6	361.1	7.2	12.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	24.0	20.0	18.4	4.0	-0.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	32.3	33.4	36.4	-1.1	-2.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.0%	8.4%	9.2%	-0.4	-0.8
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.7%	6.6%	7.6%	.1	-0.8
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	279.6	279.0	278.6	.6	6.9
Manufacturing	21.3	21.4	21.7	-.1	.2
Mining	7.2	7.3	7.3	-.1	.0
Contract Construction	11.3	11.2	11.1	.1	1.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	19.6	19.6	19.8	.0	-.6
Trade	76.0	75.9	76.7	.1	2.8
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.7	17.8	-.1	.5
Retail Trade	58.4	58.2	59.0	.2	2.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.3	13.3	13.3	0	.1
Services	61.0	60.6	59.8	.4	2.5
Government	69.9	69.7	68.8	.2	.6
Federal Government	11.7	11.6	11.6	.1	-.1
State and Local Government	58.3	58.1	57.2	.2	.8

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Mar.1/ 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1984
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	124.2	122.8	121.6	120.6	44%	44%
Manufacturing	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	20%	18%
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	10%	10%
Contract Construction	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	11%	9%
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	24%	25%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	33.8	33.5	33.9	31.6	44%	43%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.7	64%	66%
Services	35.9	35.2	34.2	34.2	59%	59%
Government (Federal, State & Local)	35.1	34.9	34.0	35.6	50%	51%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1984 Benchmarks. New series started January 1983, previous series not strictly comparable.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

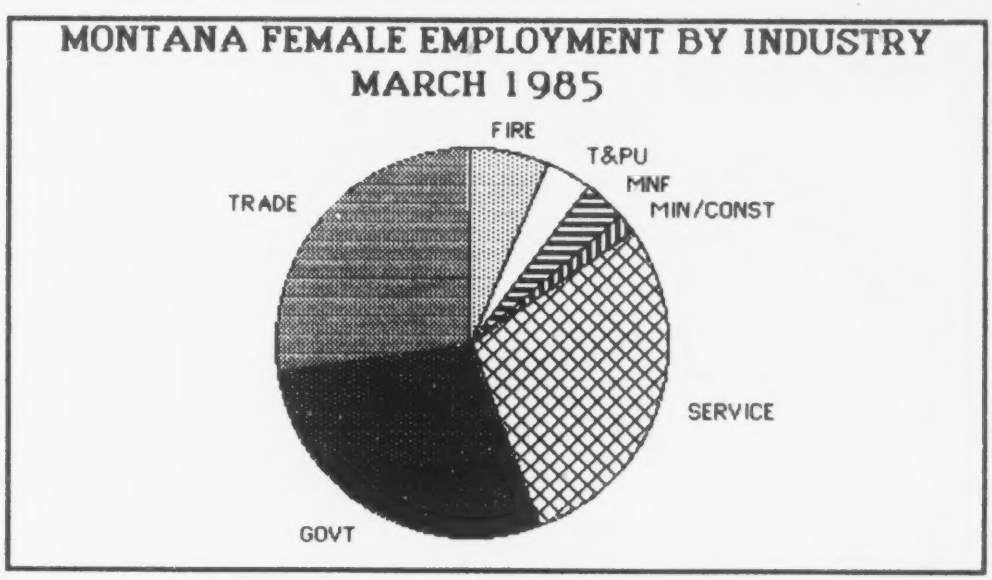


TABLE V-A

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

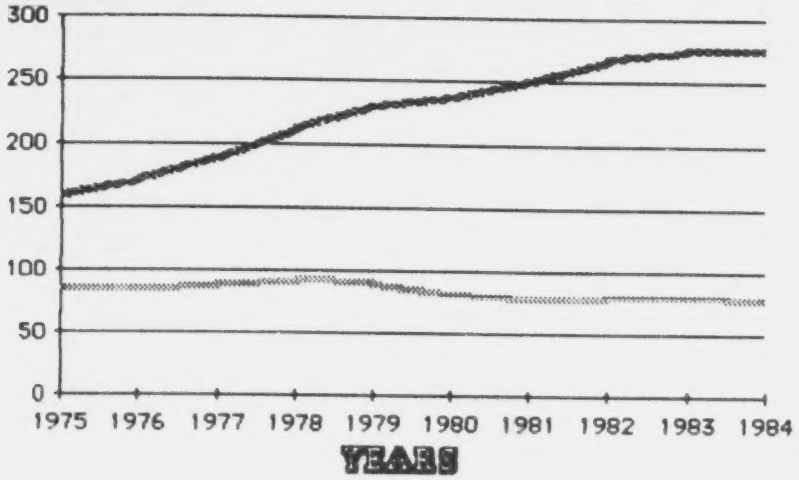
	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Mar. 1984
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$277.68	$276.83	$273.98	$265.36	32.9	32.8	32.5	32.6	8.44	8.44	8.43	8.14
MANUFACTURING.....	417.10	416.26	416.05	420.95	38.8	38.4	38.1	39.6	10.75	10.84	10.92	10.63
Durable Goods.....	438.90	437.41	434.60	450.58	39.9	39.3	38.7	41.3	11.00	11.13	11.23	10.91
Primary Metal Industries..	550.24	561.76	564.19	561.40	39.5	39.7	39.9	40.1	13.93	14.15	14.14	14.00
Nondurable Goods.....	373.32	375.44	377.94	338.95	36.6	36.7	36.8	34.8	10.20	10.23	10.27	9.74
Food & Kindred Products...	329.95	332.72	334.78	329.20	38.5	38.2	38.0	36.7	8.57	8.71	8.81	8.97
MINING.....	534.89	524.17	512.62	513.76	39.1	39.5	39.8	40.2	13.68	13.27	12.88	12.78
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	482.17	487.17	495.95	512.55	34.1	34.6	35.0	33.5	14.14	14.08	14.17	15.30
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	458.83	458.54	444.91	430.73	38.3	38.5	37.8	37.1	11.98	11.91	11.77	11.61
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	482.59	463.49	466.46	387.49	38.7	38.4	39.1	34.2	12.47	12.07	11.93	11.33
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	197.28	194.70	194.92	190.42	29.8	29.5	29.4	29.8	6.62	6.60	6.63	6.39
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	230.10	235.21	226.21	209.59	35.4	35.8	35.4	34.7	6.50	6.57	6.39	6.04
SERVICES.....	230.08	232.73	227.34	212.94	32.0	32.1	31.4	31.5	7.19	7.25	7.24	6.76

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE V-B

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
REAL SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS

DOLLARS ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975 - 1984



	Prelim. Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$277.68	$276.83	$ 273.33
Taxes Withheld 3/	42.46	42.23	41.28
Spendable Earnings	235.22	234.60	232.05
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	160.62	159.86	157.82
Real Spendable Earnings	74.60	74.74	74.23

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1985	1984	1983	1985	1984	1983
January	$273.33	$275.23	$264.40	$74.23	$77.01	$77.57
February	276.83	269.77	264.19	74.74	75.55	76.20
March	277.68	265.36	264.99	74.60	74.34	76.22
April		272.57	267.81		75.92	76.44
May		275.72	272.57		76.47	77.26
June		276.22	281.06		76.43	79.15
July		286.12	282.20		78.81	79.88
August		280.40	282.63		76.53	79.64
September		287.80	280.73		78.11	78.84
October		278.01	282.74		75.42	79.19
November		274.82	275.70		74.63	77.46
December		279.39	276.38		75.64	77.02

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings increased by 4.6% between March of 1984 and 1985 as a result of a 3.7% increase in average hourly earnings and a slight increase in average weekly hours. After taxes and adjustment for a 4.0% increase in the CPI-W over the same period, real spendable weekly earnings improved by a meager 0.4%. First quarter real spendable earnings is the lowest recorded since the series started.

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1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1985		1984		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	316.1	312.6	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1
February	317.4	313.9	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3
March	318.8	315.3	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0
April			308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9
May			309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3
June			310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2
July			311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2
August			313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5
September			314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8
October			315.3	312.2	302.6	301.3
November			315.3	311.9	303.1	301.4
December			315.5	312.2	303.5	301.5
Dec-to-Dec %			4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
AVERAGE:			311.1	307.6	298.4	297.4
Ann Avg %			4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1983
All Items	318.8	317.4	316.1	307.3	293.4
Food & Beverages	301.6	301.4	293.3	294.3	283.2
Housing	344.7	343.6	342.0	331.5	318.6
Apparel & Upkeep	205.3	201.8	199.8	199.8	194.5
Transportation	316.7	314.3	314.7	306.9	287.4
Medical Care	396.5	393.8	391.1	374.5	352.3
Entertainment	262.2	261.3	261.0	251.7	244.6
Other Goods & Services	321.1	320.5	319.1	302.1	281.9

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major p expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Year-to-Date 1985	1984
STATE OF MONTANA	161	429	344	934	1167
GREAT FALLS MSA	13	34	31	78	102
BILLINGS MSA	26	83	58	167	188
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	8	30	16	53	35
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	15	25	16	56	52
Beaverhead	2	4	4	10	15
Deer Lodge	0	4	2	6	4
Granite	3	1	0	4	0
Madison	0	3	2	5	7
Powell	2	4	0	6	5
Silver Bow	8	9	8	25	21
BOZEMAN LFA	16	36	33	85	122
Gallatin	13	30	30	73	89
Meagher	1	1	0	2	6
Park	2	5	3	10	27
GLASGOW LFA	6	13	7	26	47
Daniels	0	1	2	3	4
Phillips	1	1	1	3	11
Roosevelt	2	7	1	10	16
Sheridan	1	1	0	2	10
Valley	2	3	3	8	16
GLENDIVE LFA	4	3	13	20	26
Dawson	1	0	4	5	8
Garfield	0	0	0	0	2
McCone	1	2	0	3	4
Prairie	0	0	2	2	1
Richland	2	0	6	8	11
Wibaux	0	1	1	2	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	2	8	14	24	38
Big Horn	2	0	2	4	11
Carbon	0	4	7	11	12
Stillwater	0	3	2	5	10
Sweet Grass	0	1	3	4	5

AREAS	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Year-to-Date 1985	1984
HAVRE LFA	3	10	9	22	20
Blaine	0	2	1	3	7
Hill	3	7	7	17	13
Liberty	0	1	1	2	0
HELENA LFA	14	27	28	69	76
Broadwater	2	2	2	6	6
Jefferson	0	1	2	3	8
Lewis and Clark	12	24	24	60	62
KALISPELL LFA	18	59	48	125	169
Flathead	12	42	25	79	111
Lake	4	7	10	21	29
Lincoln	2	10	13	25	29
LEWISTOWN LFA	2	12	7	21	22
Fergus	0	8	5	13	16
Golden Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Judith Basin	1	1	0	2	1
Musselshell	0	3	1	4	5
Petroleum	1	0	0	1	0
Wheatland	0	0	1	1	0
MILES CITY LFA	1	11	13	25	40
Carter	0	2	0	2	0
Custer	0	3	6	9	22
Fallon	0	1	2	3	3
Powder River	0	1	1	2	2
Rosebud	1	3	4	8	12
Treasure	0	1	0	1	1
MISSOULA LFA	27	55	38	120	179
Mineral	0	5	2	7	4
Missoula	24	35	27	86	129
Ravalli	3	13	6	22	29
Sanders	0	2	3	5	17
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	6	23	13	42	41
Chouteau	1	7	1	9	7
Glacier	1	4	4	9	10
Pondera	1	2	2	5	9
Teton	2	2	3	7	6
Toole	1	8	3	12	9

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

TABLE VIII-A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1985	1984	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	15,489	15,635	-146	- 1.0%
Continued Claims	187,509	177,924	+ 9,585	+ 5.4%
Number of Benefit Payments	175,051	164,776	+10,275	+ 6.2%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$21,181,460	$20,395,687	+$785,773	+ 3.9%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$131.30	$127.50	+$3.80	+ 3.0%

MONTHLY

	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,808	4,110	7,571	-173	- 4.3%
Continued Claims1/	58,462	61,589	67,458	3,946	+7.2%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	55,947	57,850	61,254	+3,881	- 7.5%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$6,851,413	$6,918,897	$7,411,150	-$747,147	+12.2%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$130.65	$130.86	$132.31	+2.55	+2.0%
Trust Fund Balance*	-$16,628,820	-$10,312,500	-$7,134,057	-$2,028,945	-13.9%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII-B

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	MARCH 1985		FEBRUARY 1985		JANUARY 1985	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	483	56,734	484	55,895	530	59,507
BIGHORN	642	80,572	686	85,754	734	92,449
BLAINE	379	40,906	404	44,236	442	49,852
BROADWATER	152	17,614	215	24,051	222	25,949
CARBON	453	57,380	529	66,521	609	78,520
CARTER	21	1,745	16	1,536	18	1,535
CASCADE	4,897	583,587	5,308	638,564	5,535	687,323
CHOUTEAU	141	14,814	162	16,420	161	17,960
CUSTER	719	89,962	769	98,399	861	113,745
DANIELS	70	9,143	79	9,750	62	7,645
DAWSON	641	77,931	689	84,187	660	79,868
DEER LODGE	765	88,174	855	99,797	965	113,984
FALLON	253	31,953	214	26,762	120	13,700
FERGUS	943	104,333	1,061	119,733	1,051	118,124
FLATHEAD	4,765	550,999	4,834	545,554	4,231	479,966
GALLATIN	2,288	250,008	2,340	257,498	2,638	289,562
GARFIELD	10	1,346	8	1,132	13	1,640
GLACIER	931	105,180	885	95,914	817	87,465
GOLDEN VALLEY	35	4,310	32	3,937	33	4,033
GRANITE	300	45,919	319	48,016	285	41,940
HILL	765	85,712	844	98,892	951	114,732
JEFFERSON	441	53,010	455	55,914	528	62,600
JUDITH BASIN	71	8,437	92	10,710	92	10,031
LAKE	1,185	125,041	1,301	140,069	1,390	151,360
LEWIS & CLARK	2,897	338,170	3,242	386,132	3,606	436,661
LIBERTY	76	9,275	70	8,656	83	10,624
LINCOLN	2,538	328,787	1,780	204,260	1,510	165,720
MCCONE	51	6,039	52	6,425	47	5,431
MADISON	186	19,024	219	23,767	207	23,580
MEAGHER	134	14,691	133	14,173	174	18,531
MINERAL	585	75,361	638	82,186	641	83,709
MISSOULA	5,236	609,060	5,439	652,553	6,225	757,031
MUSSELSHELL	246	33,320	243	30,651	187	23,165
PARK	938	97,108	976	100,845	1,002	103,049
PETROLEUM	4	332		[illegible]	5	511
PHILLIPS	544	72,830	533	73,919	548	75,587
PONDERA	309	37,037	335	40,606	386	45,690
POWDER RIVER	30	3,553	28	3,487	28	3,720
POWELL	413	44,608	394	44,171	388	46,218
PRAIRIE	69	8,795	71	8,970	80	10,362
RAVALLI	1,809	204,038	1,874	216,835	2,276	269,838
RICHLAND	984	125,692	903	117,573	597	78,166
ROOSEVELT	551	62,590	567	63,952	547	60,717
ROSEBUD	1,030	141,626	1,209	171,756	1,510	218,393
SANDERS	1,025	126,763	1,190	144,481	918	107,938
SHERIDAN	183	24,173	148	20,132	120	16,321
SILVER BOW	2,167	253,951	2,281	258,504	2,554	294,508
STILLWATER	391	50,896	441	56,631	485	62,957
SWEET GRASS	104	12,586	111	13,821	140	15,575
TETON	184	22,037	226	25,735	239	27,584
TOOLE	296	35,219	348	43,651	331	39,955
TREASURE	29	4,023	31	4,432	27	3,619
VALLEY	531	57,369	582	65,583	690	79,536
WHEATLAND	82	9,852	86	10,616	75	9,180
WIBAUX	96	11,408	99	12,793	71	9,559
YELLOWSTONE	8,581	1,061,228	8,909	1,128,654	10,186	1,310,255
INTRASTATE	53,678	6,579,690	55,744	6,665,575	58,831	7,117,150
INTERSTATE	2,269	271,724	2,106	253,323	2,423	294,147
TOTAL	55,947	6,851,413	57,850	6,918,897	61,254	7,411,297

TABLE VIII-C

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JAN. 1985 THRU MAR. 1985 COUNT	AMOUNT	JAN. 1984 THRU MAR. 1984 COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,497	172,135	1,306	150,424
BIGHORN	2,062	258,775	1,441	178,296
BLAINE	1,225	134,994	1,135	121,737
BROADWATER	589	67,614	659	74,335
CARBON	1,591	202,422	1,710	227,200
CARTER	55	4,816	43	5,775
CASCADE	15,740	1,909,474	13,820	1,574,181
CHOUTEAU	464	49,194	321	34,030
CUSTER	2,349	302,106	2,317	286,825
DANIELS	211	26,538	232	23,338
DAWSON	1,990	241,986	2,011	239,474
DEER LODGE	2,585	301,955	2,500	324,421
FALLON	587	72,415	444	50,090
FERGUS	3,055	342,189	2,019	226,783
FLATHEAD	13,830	1,576,520	11,609	1,268,199
GALLATIN	7,266	797,068	7,804	836,729
GARFIELD	31	4,118	27	4,192
GLACIER	2,633	288,559	3,008	292,756
GOLDEN VALLEY	100	12,280	69	9,523
GRANITE	904	135,875	438	53,599
HILL	2,560	299,336	2,834	321,916
JEFFERSON	1,424	171,524	1,364	172,021
JUDITH BASIN	255	29,178	278	34,777
LAKE	3,876	416,469	3,045	321,055
LEWIS & CLARK	9,745	1,160,963	8,261	940,214
LIBERTY	229	28,555	108	12,864
LINCOLN	5,828	698,767	5,693	665,442
MCCONE	150	17,895	206	19,673
MADISON	612	66,371	822	87,781
MEAGHER	441	47,394	811	101,346
MINERAL	1,864	241,257	1,626	185,543
MISSOULA	16,900	2,018,644	13,806	1,536,156
MUSSELSHELL	676	87,136	626	75,245
PARK	2,916	301,003	2,512	237,953
PETROLEUM	14	1,326	37	5,009
PHILLIPS	1,625	222,336	1,013	138,486
PONDERA	1,030	123,334	807	83,056
POWDER RIVER	86	10,760	280	31,095
POWELL	1,195	134,997	1,449	156,836
PRAIRIE	220	28,127	242	35,729
RAVALLI	5,959	690,711	5,920	683,627
RICHLAND	2,484	321,431	2,246	272,680
ROOSEVELT	1,665	187,258	1,320	143,329
ROSEBUD	3,749	531,775	4,422	627,798
SANDERS	3,133	379,182	2,434	281,894
SHERIDAN	451	60,626	502	60,065
SILVER BOW	7,002	806,963	8,020	979,954
STILLWATER	1,317	170,484	1,372	174,861
SWEET GRASS	355	41,983	283	29,873
TETON	649	75,357	593	66,294
TOOLE	975	118,824	882	99,237
TREASURE	87	12,074	85	11,495
VALLEY	1,803	202,487	1,719	195,458
WHEATLAND	243	29,648	273	33,228
WIBAUX	266	33,760	241	24,189
YELLOWSTONE	27,676	3,500,107	27,465	3,455,443
INTRASTATE	168,253	20,362,414	156,510	18,283,531
INTERSTATE	6,798	819,194	8,266	2,112,156
TOTAL	175,051	21,181,608	164,776	20,395,687

ANNUAL TABLES

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY
1984 - 1976

INDUSTRY SURVEY DATA
1984 - 1983

MONTANA

1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	406000	376000	30000	7.4
CASCADE	34417	31798	2619	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	63531	59132	4399	6.9
BEAVERHEAD	4474	4248	226	5.1
BIG HORN	5416	5004	412	7.6
BLAINE	3248	2948	300	9.2
BROADWATER	1657	1521	136	8.2
CARBON	4126	3807	319	7.7
CARTER	839	812	27	3.2
CHOUTEAU	2970	2862	108	3.6
CUSTER	6728	6360	368	5.5
DANIELS	1523	1471	52	3.4
DAWSON	6284	5908	376	6.0
DEER LODGE	4150	3603	547	13.2
FALLON	2376	2299	77	3.2
FERGUS	6069	5670	399	6.6
FLATHEAD	28413	26163	2250	7.9
GALLATIN	24581	23367	1214	4.9
GARFIELD	856	836	20	2.3
GLACIER	6479	5766	713	11.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	418	385	33	7.9
GRANITE	1306	1203	103	7.9
HILL	8943	8296	647	7.2
JEFFERSON	3290	3014	276	8.4
JUDITH BASIN	1218	1136	82	6.7
LAKE	9265	8556	709	7.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	26786	25132	1654	6.2
LIBERTY	1085	1041	44	4.1
LINCOLN	8471	7377	1094	12.9
MC CONE	1394	1329	65	4.7
MADISON	2659	2484	175	6.6
MEAGHER	1186	1053	133	11.2
MINERAL	2287	2039	248	10.8
MISSOULA	38608	36050	2558	6.6
MUSSELSHELL	2042	1892	150	7.3
PARK	5896	5387	509	8.6
PETROLEUM	297	281	16	5.4
PHILLIPS	3219	3018	201	6.2
PONDERA	3532	3326	206	5.8
POWDER RIVER	1328	1265	63	4.7
POWELL	3843	3559	284	7.4
PRAIRIE	885	838	47	5.3
RAVALLI	9073	7964	1109	12.2
RICHLAND	7329	6912	417	5.7
ROOSEVELT	5963	5579	384	6.4
ROSEBUD	7098	6291	807	11.4
SANDERS	4517	4026	491	10.9
SHERIDAN	3189	3064	125	3.9
SILVER BOW	15745	14039	1706	10.8
STILLWATER	2558	2321	237	9.3
SWEET GRASS	1674	1598	76	4.5
TETON	3202	3070	132	4.1
TOOLE	2763	2603	160	5.8
TREASURE	462	430	32	6.9
VALLEY	4439	4095	344	7.7
WHEATLAND	1196	1130	66	5.5
WIBAUX	706	644	62	8.8

MONTANA
1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	APRIL 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	396000	361000	35000	8.8
CASCADE	33529	30520	3009	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	61254	56506	4748	7.8
BEAVERHEAD	4522	4230	292	6.5
BIG HORN	5277	4828	449	8.5
BLAINE	3181	2884	297	9.3
BROADWATER	1638	1480	158	9.6
CARBON	3961	3668	293	7.4
CARTER	878	829	49	5.6
CHOUTEAU	2964	2822	142	4.8
CUSTER	6598	6191	407	6.2
DANIELS	1513	1446	67	4.4
DAWSON	6764	6089	675	10.0
DEER LODGE	4163	3455	708	17.0
FALLON	2441	2299	142	5.8
FERGUS	6037	5594	443	7.3
FLATHEAD	26579	23793	2786	10.5
GALLATIN	23598	22087	1511	6.4
GARFIELD	842	813	29	3.4
GLACIER	6431	5703	728	11.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	395	358	37	9.4
GRANITE	1200	1068	132	11.0
HILL	8775	8062	713	8.1
JEFFERSON	3092	2747	345	11.2
JUDITH BASIN	1216	1121	95	7.8
LAKE	8849	8115	734	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	26318	24420	1898	7.2
LIBERTY	1057	1015	42	4.0
LINCOLN	8521	7381	1140	13.4
MC CONE	1377	1321	56	4.1
MADISON	2706	2474	232	8.6
MEAGHER	1212	1070	142	11.7
MINERAL	2262	1916	346	15.3
MISSOULA	36599	33664	2935	8.0
MUSSELSHELL	2139	1930	209	9.8
PARK	5878	5256	622	10.6
PETROLEUM	274	250	24	8.8
PHILLIPS	3136	2872	264	8.4
PONDERA	3459	3241	218	6.3
POWDER RIVER	1432	1344	88	6.1
POWELL	3681	3391	290	7.9
PRAIRIE	853	800	53	6.2
RAVALLI	8732	7573	1159	13.3
RICHLAND	7442	6656	786	10.6
ROOSEVELT	5927	5398	529	8.9
ROSEBUD	7798	7085	713	9.1
SANDERS	4274	3737	537	12.6
SHERIDAN	3279	3062	217	6.6
SILVER BOW	16534	14317	2217	13.4
STILLWATER	2167	1924	243	11.2
SWEET GRASS	1478	1408	70	4.7
TETON	2741	2580	161	5.9
TOOLE	2609	2402	207	7.9
TREASURE	426	395	31	7.3
VALLEY	4241	3830	411	9.7
WHEATLAND	1053	973	80	7.6
WIBAUX	700	608	92	13.1

MONTANA
1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	394000	360000	34000	8.6
CASCADE	33474	30667	2807	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	59816	55974	3842	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4880	4587	293	6.0
BIG HORN	5524	5023	501	9.1
BLAINE	3065	2780	285	9.3
BROADWATER	1544	1390	154	10.0
CARBON	3728	3458	270	7.2
CARTER	919	886	33	3.6
CHOUTEAU	3105	2993	112	3.6
CUSTER	6256	5870	386	6.2
DANIELS	1583	1535	48	3.0
DAWSON	7178	6685	493	6.9
DEER LODGE	4534	3851	683	15.1
FALLON	2435	2340	95	3.9
FERGUS	6251	5765	486	7.8
FLATHEAD	24635	21455	3180	12.9
GALLATIN	22563	21143	1420	6.3
GARFIELD	909	885	24	2.6
GLACIER	5978	5275	703	11.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	415	382	33	8.0
GRANITE	1250	1103	147	11.8
HILL	9251	8543	708	7.7
JEFFERSON	2980	2671	309	10.4
JUDITH BASIN	1261	1187	74	5.9
LAKE	8851	7997	854	9.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	25919	24064	1855	7.2
LIBERTY	1103	1053	50	4.5
LINCOLN	7783	6275	1508	19.4
MC CONE	1470	1419	51	3.5
MADISON	2792	2597	195	7.0
MEAGHER	1154	1047	107	9.3
MINERAL	1849	1433	416	22.5
MISSOULA	35316	32068	3248	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2169	1977	192	8.9
PARK	6233	5557	676	10.8
PETROLEUM	309	297	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	3056	2820	236	7.7
PONDERA	3642	3446	196	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1394	1350	44	3.2
POWELL	3517	3161	356	10.1
PRAIRIE	905	859	46	5.1
RAVALLI	8801	7516	1285	14.6
RICHLAND	7710	7121	589	7.6
ROOSEVELT	5885	5447	438	7.4
ROSEBUD	7501	7024	477	6.4
SANDERS	4062	3413	649	16.0
SHERIDAN	3569	3398	171	4.8
SILVER BOW	17909	15888	2021	11.3
STILLWATER	2413	2207	206	8.5
SWEET GRASS	1720	1641	79	4.6
TETON	3324	3147	177	5.3
TOOLE	2850	2663	187	6.6
TREASURE	462	438	24	5.2
VALLEY	4725	4317	408	8.6
WHEATLAND	1298	1205	93	7.2
WIBAUX	777	707	70	9.0

MONTANA
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	385000	358000	27000	6.9
CASCADE	33956	31237	2719	8.0
YELLOWSTONE	57096	54041	3055	5.4
BEAVERHEAD	4570	4384	186	4.1
BIG HORN	5762	5234	528	9.2
BLAINE	3112	2837	275	8.8
BROADWATER	1488	1383	105	7.1
CARBON	3568	3405	163	4.6
CARTER	893	877	16	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3085	3020	65	2.1
CUSTER	6166	5866	300	4.9
DANIELS	1456	1424	32	2.2
DAWSON	6814	6599	215	3.2
DEER LODGE	4921	4081	840	17.1
FALLON	2419	2365	54	2.2
FERGUS	6263	5938	325	5.2
FLATHEAD	24127	21695	2432	10.1
GALLATIN	21014	19860	1154	5.5
GARFIELD	846	830	16	1.9
GLACIER	5914	5199	715	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	409	395	14	3.4
GRANITE	1190	1084	106	8.9
HILL	9152	8569	583	6.4
JEFFERSON	2568	2376	192	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1206	1172	34	2.8
LAKE	8276	7620	656	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25567	24095	1472	5.8
LIBERTY	1142	1103	39	3.4
LINCOLN	7566	6428	1138	15.0
MC CONE	1349	1323	26	1.9
MADISON	2590	2472	118	4.6
MEAGHER	1074	1004	70	6.5
MINERAL	1907	1667	240	12.6
MISSOULA	35531	32254	3277	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2094	2034	60	2.9
PARK	5976	5481	495	8.3
PETROLEUM	310	301	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2945	2805	140	4.8
PONDERA	3576	3458	118	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1333	1305	28	2.1
POWELL	3294	3020	274	8.3
PRAIRIE	885	844	41	4.6
RAVALLI	8416	7482	934	11.1
RICHLAND	7829	7647	182	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5453	5135	318	5.8
ROSEBUD	6127	5696	431	7.0
SANDERS	4004	3542	462	11.5
SHERIDAN	3596	3550	46	1.3
SILVER BOW	18397	16871	1526	8.3
STILLWATER	2342	2248	94	4.0
SWEET GRASS	1732	1673	59	3.4
TETON	3276	3169	107	3.3
TOOLE	3027	2920	107	3.5
TREASURE	446	434	12	2.7
VALLEY	4999	4680	319	6.4
WHEATLAND	1201	1149	52	4.3
WIBAUX	751	721	30	4.0

MONTANA
1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	371000	348000	23000	6.1
CASCADE	33731	31272	2459	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	55533	52852	2681	4.8
BEAVERHEAD	4152	3993	159	3.8
BIG HORN	6051	5664	387	6.4
BLAINE	2942	2689	253	8.6
BROADWATER	1460	1356	104	7.1
CARBON	3282	3136	146	4.4
CARTER	903	849	54	6.0
CHOUTEAU	2983	2910	73	2.4
CUSTER	6210	5972	238	3.8
DANIELS	1375	1350	25	1.8
DAWSON	5962	5783	179	3.0
DEER LODGE	5061	4581	480	9.5
FALLON	2393	2343	50	2.1
FERGUS	6041	5750	291	4.8
FLATHEAD	23342	21407	1935	8.3
GALLATIN	19901	18675	1226	6.2
GARFIELD	829	803	26	3.1
GLACIER	5776	5285	491	8.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	394	377	17	4.3
GRANITE	1153	1064	89	7.7
HILL	8689	8189	500	5.8
JEFFERSON	2369	2215	154	6.5
JUDITH BASIN	1165	1084	81	7.0
LAKE	7952	7363	589	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	24709	23469	1240	5.0
LIBERTY	1134	1098	36	3.2
LINCOLN	6999	5918	1081	15.4
MC CONE	1218	1197	21	1.7
MADISON	2503	2387	116	4.6
MEAGHER	1073	1015	58	5.4
MINERAL	1907	1711	196	10.3
MISSOULA	35816	33103	2713	7.6
MUSSELSHELL	1841	1798	43	2.3
PARK	5731	5323	408	7.1
PETROLEUM	311	299	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	2877	2759	118	4.1
PONDERA	3487	3342	145	4.2
POWDER RIVER	1294	1258	36	2.8
POWELL	3240	3037	203	6.3
PRAIRIE	942	916	26	2.8
RAVALLI	7903	7089	814	10.3
RICHLAND	6211	6068	143	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5101	4831	270	5.3
ROSEBUD	5193	4899	294	5.7
SANDERS	3977	3590	387	9.7
SHERIDAN	3024	2977	47	1.6
SILVER BOW	18189	16949	1240	6.8
STILLWATER	2250	2164	86	3.8
SWEET GRASS	1797	1760	37	2.1
TETON	2892	2782	110	3.8
TOOLE	2793	2681	112	4.0
TREASURE	433	418	15	3.5
VALLEY	4636	4387	249	5.4
WHEATLAND	1177	1134	43	3.7
WIBAUX	700	682	18	2.6

MONTANA
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	371000	352000	19000	5.1
CASCADE	33998	31898	2100	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	55250	53223	2027	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4111	3959	152	3.7
BIG HORN	5900	5606	294	5.0
BLAINE	3100	2887	213	6.9
BROADWATER	1636	1572	64	3.9
CARBON	3247	3106	141	4.3
CARTER	912	841	71	7.8
CHOUTEAU	2994	2928	66	2.2
CUSTER	5980	5776	204	3.4
DANIELS	1442	1413	29	2.0
DAWSON	5803	5604	199	3.4
DEER LODGE	5450	5071	379	7.0
FALLON	2297	2248	49	2.1
FERGUS	6095	5887	208	3.4
FLATHEAD	23467	21928	1539	6.6
GALLATIN	19825	18935	890	4.5
GARFIELD	848	808	40	4.7
GLACIER	5612	5176	436	7.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	386	17	4.2
GRANITE	1118	1033	85	7.6
HILL	8872	8503	369	4 2
JEFFERSON	2298	2127	171	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	1227	1127	100	8.1
LAKE	8138	7647	491	6.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	24463	23298	1165	4.8
LIBERTY	1131	1095	36	3.2
LINCOLN	7209	6462	747	10.4
MC CONE	1267	1246	21	1.7
MADISON	2446	2373	73	3.0
MEAGHER	1108	1065	43	3.9
MINERAL	1712	1584	128	7.5
MISSOULA	36369	34050	2319	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1908	1859	49	2.6
PARK	5942	5625	317	5.3
PETROLEUM	334	329	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2711	2610	101	3.7
PONDERA	3518	3388	130	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1288	1252	36	2.8
POWELL	3371	3181	190	5.6
PRAIRIE	877	853	24	2.7
RAVALLI	7922	7321	601	7.6
RICHLAND	5497	5392	105	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5354	5105	249	4.7
ROSEBUD	4587	4357	230	5.0
SANDERS	3888	3579	309	7.9
SHERIDAN	2873	2830	43	1.5
SILVER BOW	18373	17243	1130	6.2
STILLWATER	2268	2193	75	3.3
SWEET GRASS	1727	1706	21	1.2
TETON	2868	2768	100	3.5
TOOLE	2827	2714	113	4.0
TREASURE	440	426	14	3.2
VALLEY	4779	4533	246	5.1
WHEATLAND	1197	1169	28	2.3
WIBAUX	729	707	22	3.0

MONTANA

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	368000	345000	23000	6.2
CASCADE	34318	31822	2496	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	53414	50802	2612	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	4145	3970	175	4.2
BIG HORN	5519	5153	366	6.6
BLAINE	3030	2773	257	8.5
BROADWATER	1564	1491	73	4.7
CARBON	3300	3100	200	6.1
CARTER	915	838	77	8.4
CHOUTEAU	3031	2915	116	3.8
CUSTER	5954	5674	280	4.7
DANIELS	1487	1441	46	3.1
DAWSON	5791	5535	256	4.4
DEER LODGE	5658	5109	549	9.7
FALLON	2319	2237	82	3.5
FERGUS	6039	5750	289	4.8
FLATHEAD	22913	21112	1801	7.9
GALLATIN	19677	18719	958	4.9
GARFIELD	867	838	29	3.3
GLACIER	5725	5167	558	9.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	401	383	18	4.5
GRANITE	1204	1093	111	9.2
HILL	8700	8295	405	4.7
JEFFERSON	2374	2186	188	7.9
JUDITH BASIN	1248	1121	127	10.2
LAKE	8025	7483	542	6.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	24403	23040	1363	5.6
LIBERTY	1136	1082	54	4.8
LINCOLN	7282	6385	897	12.3
MC CONE	1300	1239	61	4.7
MADISON	2419	2313	106	4.4
MEAGHER	1066	1015	51	4.8
MINERAL	1710	1559	151	8.8
MISSOULA	36016	33541	2475	6.9
MUSSELSHELL	1875	1787	88	4.7
PARK	5829	5489	340	5.8
PETROLEUM	322	316	6	1.9
PHILLIPS	2621	2485	136	5.2
PONDERA	3524	3371	153	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1268	1230	38	3.0
POWELL	3544	3308	236	6.7
PRAIRIE	889	859	30	3.4
RAVALLI	7777	7121	656	8.4
RICHLAND	5125	4979	146	2.8
ROOSEVELT	5120	4836	284	5.5
ROSEBUD	4511	4236	275	6.1
SANDERS	3934	3606	328	8.3
SHERIDAN	2796	2734	62	2.2
SILVER BOW	18931	17303	1628	8.6
STILLWATER	2108	2013	95	4.5
SWEET GRASS	1740	1697	43	2.5
TETON	2893	2769	124	4.3
TOOLE	2847	2729	118	4.1
TREASURE	478	458	20	4.2
VALLEY	4932	4584	348	7.1
WHEATLAND	1253	1196	57	4.5
WIBAUX	737	715	22	3.0

MONTANA
1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	348000	326000	22000	6.4
CASCADE	33594	31478	2116	6.3
YELLOWSTONE	51265	48822	2443	4.8
BEAVERHEAD	3919	3763	156	4.0
BIG HORN	4555	4194	361	7.9
BLAINE	2888	2705	183	6.3
BROADWATER	1363	1284	79	5.8
CARBON	3414	3227	187	5.5
CARTER	859	832	27	3.1
CHOUTEAU	3035	2928	107	3.5
CUSTER	5603	5323	280	5.0
DANIELS	1434	1391	43	3.0
DAWSON	5327	5089	238	4.5
DEER LODGE	6066	5543	523	8.6
FALLON	2209	2154	55	2.5
FERGUS	5573	5274	299	5.4
FLATHEAD	21124	19282	1842	8.7
GALLATIN	17948	17079	869	4.8
GARFIELD	897	874	23	2.6
GLACIER	5234	4774	460	8.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	415	383	32	7.7
GRANITE	1145	1043	102	8.9
HILL	8400	7965	435	5.2
JEFFERSON	2751	2534	217	7.9
JUDITH BASIN	1208	1158	50	4.1
LAKE	7549	7036	513	6.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	22730	21589	1141	5.0
LIBERTY	1082	1047	35	3.2
LINCOLN	6788	5918	870	12.8
MC CONE	1316	1270	46	3.5
MADISON	2264	2130	134	5.9
MEAGHER	966	914	52	5.4
MINERAL	1763	1580	183	10.4
MISSOULA	32531	30173	2358	7.2
MUSSELSHELL	1802	1662	140	7.8
PARK	5564	5198	366	6.6
PETROLEUM	307	301	6	2.0
PHILLIPS	2468	2325	143	5.8
PONDERA	3425	3240	185	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1199	1161	38	3.2
POWELL	3839	3609	230	6.0
PRAIRIE	971	943	28	2.9
RAVALLI	7391	6671	720	9.7
RICHLAND	4611	4445	166	3.6
ROOSEVELT	4837	4546	291	6.0
ROSEBUD	3976	3705	271	6.8
SANDERS	4071	3726	345	8.5
SHERIDAN	2517	2446	71	2.8
SILVER BOW	17430	15845	1585	9.1
STILLWATER	1985	1881	104	5.2
SWEET GRASS	1650	1604	46	2.8
TETON	2682	2551	131	4.9
TOOLE	2731	2589	142	5.2
TREASURE	474	447	27	5.7
VALLEY	4916	4485	431	8.8
WHEATLAND	1234	1181	53	4.3
WIBAUX	707	685	22	3.1

MONTANA
1976 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	APRIL 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	335000	315000	20000	6.1
CASCADE	31570	29551	2019	6.4
YELLOWSTONE	48125	45859	2266	4.7
BEAVERHEAD	4148	4001	147	3.5
BIG HORN	4346	4091	255	5.9
BLAINE	2851	2687	164	5.8
BROADWATER	1209	1132	77	6.4
CARBON	3294	3120	174	5.3
CARTER	927	912	15	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3102	3007	95	3.1
CUSTER	5400	5204	196	3.6
DANIELS	1426	1395	31	2.2
DAWSON	5307	5121	186	3.5
DEER LODGE	6338	5915	423	6.7
FALLON	2050	1996	54	2.6
FERGUS	5399	5136	263	4.9
FLATHEAD	19013	17281	1732	9.1
GALLATIN	18558	17616	942	5.1
GARFIELD	838	816	22	2.6
GLACIER	4847	4512	335	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	465	440	25	5.4
GRANITE	1147	1039	108	9.4
HILL	8366	7990	376	4.5
JEFFERSON	2723	2515	208	7.6
JUDITH BASIN	1217	1176	41	3.4
LAKE	7059	6557	502	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	20077	19155	922	4.6
LIBERTY	1126	1100	26	2.3
LINCOLN	6505	5653	852	13.1
MC CONE	1403	1371	32	2.3
MADISON	2298	2160	138	6.0
MEAGHER	969	903	66	6.8
MINERAL	1775	1623	152	8.6
MISSOULA	30344	28298	2046	6.7
MUSSELSHELL	1878	1780	98	5.2
PARK	5570	5271	299	5.4
PETROLEUM	303	298	5	1.7
PHILLIPS	2604	2492	112	4.3
PONDERA	3268	3128	140	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1085	1058	27	2.5
POWELL	3290	3035	255	7.8
PRAIRIE	980	956	24	2.4
RAVALLI	6830	6162	668	9.8
RICHLAND	4554	4389	165	3.6
ROOSEVELT	5026	4781	245	4.9
ROSEBUD	4536	4277	259	5.7
SANDERS	3934	3644	290	7.4
SHERIDAN	2491	2431	60	2.4
SILVER BOW	17691	16047	1644	9.3
STILLWATER	2034	1938	96	4.7
SWEET GRASS	1698	1638	60	3.5
TETON	2758	2646	112	4.1
TOOLE	2632	2507	125	4.7
TREASURE	545	520	25	4.6
VALLEY	5084	4747	337	6.6
WHEATLAND	1290	1244	46	3.6
WIBAUX	702	682	20	2.8

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1984

APRIL 1984

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	384.1	386.6	395.3	406.5	411.2	426.5	420.5	422.3	410.4	407.2	402.5	398.9	406.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	346.8	351.4	360.5	374.1	383.4	395.9	391.1	398.0	386.7	382.2	375.7	369.3	376.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	18.8	20.5	24.6	30.3	31.2	35.5	38.0	40.7	31.7	27.0	23.2	20.0	28.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.3	35.2	34.8	32.4	27.8	30.6	29.4	27.5	23.7	25.0	26.8	29.6	30.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	9.7%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%	6.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%	7.4%	7.4%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	8.0%	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	269.1	270.1	272.7	277.1	283.0	288.4	282.3	283.5	286.5	286.9	285.9	285.1	280.9
MANUFACTURING	21.6	21.4	21.1	21.0	22.2	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.1	22.3
DURABLE GOODS	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.3	13.2	14.0	14.2	14.2	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.7	13.2
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.2
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.1
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
MINING	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.4
10 METAL MINING	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.7	10.0	10.8	12.2	13.1	14.9	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.1	13.6	11.1	13.3
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.5
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.3	4.9
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.9
TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.7	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.3	20.5
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.6	72.2	73.2	74.3	75.9	78.0	77.8	78.8	78.5	78.1	78.3	79.6	76.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.6
RETAIL TRADE	55.6	55.3	56.1	56.9	58.2	60.2	60.0	60.9	60.8	60.2	60.3	61.8	58.9
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.8	9.3	8.3
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.1	23.4	23.2	22.7	22.1	22.5	22.3
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.4
SERVICES	56.9	57.7	58.5	59.5	59.6	61.1	61.6	61.5	60.5	60.5	60.3	60.4	59.8
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.2
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9
OTHER SERVICES	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.3	28.9
GOVERNMENT	67.9	68.9	69.3	70.0	71.0	69.6	62.6	62.7	68.1	69.9	70.0	69.7	68.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.9	12.1	12.5
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.6	7.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.5
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.2	20.8	14.7	14.8	20.3	22.7	23.5	23.2	21.6
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.9	16.0	16.9	17.1	15.5	14.9	14.8	14.7	15.2

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.
2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS.
3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA

PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, BY:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA
REVISED TO 1984 BENCHMARKS.

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1983

APRIL 1984

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	377.8	379.0	385.2	393.8	395.2	409.6	411.7	414.4	404.5	397.2	393.7	389.9	406.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	335.4	335.6	343.6	355.2	360.6	374.1	376.2	381.7	377.7	370.3	363.5	358.1	376.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	19.3	21.0	25.2	31.0	32.0	36.4	39.0	41.7	32.5	27.7	23.8	20.5	29.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	42.4	43.4	41.6	38.6	34.6	35.5	35.5	32.7	26.8	26.9	30.2	31.8	30.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	11.2%	11.5%	10.8%	9.8%	8.8%	8.7%	8.6%	7.9%	6.6%	6.8%	7.7%	8.2%	8.8%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	9.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.3%	9.2%	8.7%	9.0%	8.8%	8.3%	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	8.8%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	264.8	263.2	266.2	271.0	274.9	281.6	280.0	280.6	287.0	283.8	280.5	278.3	276.0
MANUFACTURING	20.6	20.7	20.0	20.1	21.1	22.4	23.2	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.0	22.4	22.1
DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.4	12.3	13.3	14.0	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.1	12.9
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.4	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.6
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.1
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
MINING	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.4
10 METAL MINING	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.7	10.0	10.8	12.2	13.1	14.9	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.1	13.6	11.1	13.3
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.5
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.3	4.9
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.9
TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.1	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.6	19.1	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.9	20.4
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.0
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.0	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.1	68.4	69.8	71.9	73.1	75.6	76.0	77.2	76.8	74.9	74.9	75.8	73.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	16.4	16.3	16.5	16.9	17.0	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.1
RETAIL TRADE	52.7	52.1	53.3	54.9	56.1	58.3	58.5	59.7	59.4	57.5	57.6	58.7	56.6
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.6	9.2	8.2
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	19.6	19.7	20.5	21.4	22.0	23.2	23.1	23.7	23.5	22.1	21.7	21.8	21.9
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.1	11.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.7	12.6	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.0
SERVICES	55.8	55.7	56.4	56.8	56.7	58.5	59.7	59.8	59.9	58.3	58.1	58.4	57.8
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	7.5	8.0	8.3	7.8	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.7
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9
OTHER SERVICES	27.0	26.8	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.4	28.2	27.9	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.4	27.6
GOVERNMENT	68.0	68.5	69.3	70.0	70.4	68.9	64.4	64.0	68.6	69.8	69.6	69.3	68.4
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.0	11.7	12.2	12.6	12.8	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.0	12.6	12.2	13.0
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.8	6.8	6.7	7.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.3
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.3
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.6	20.1	16.5	15.9	20.6	23.0	23.7	23.6	21.7
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.9	15.8	16.1	16.6	15.6	14.7	14.6	14.5	15.0

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.

2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS.

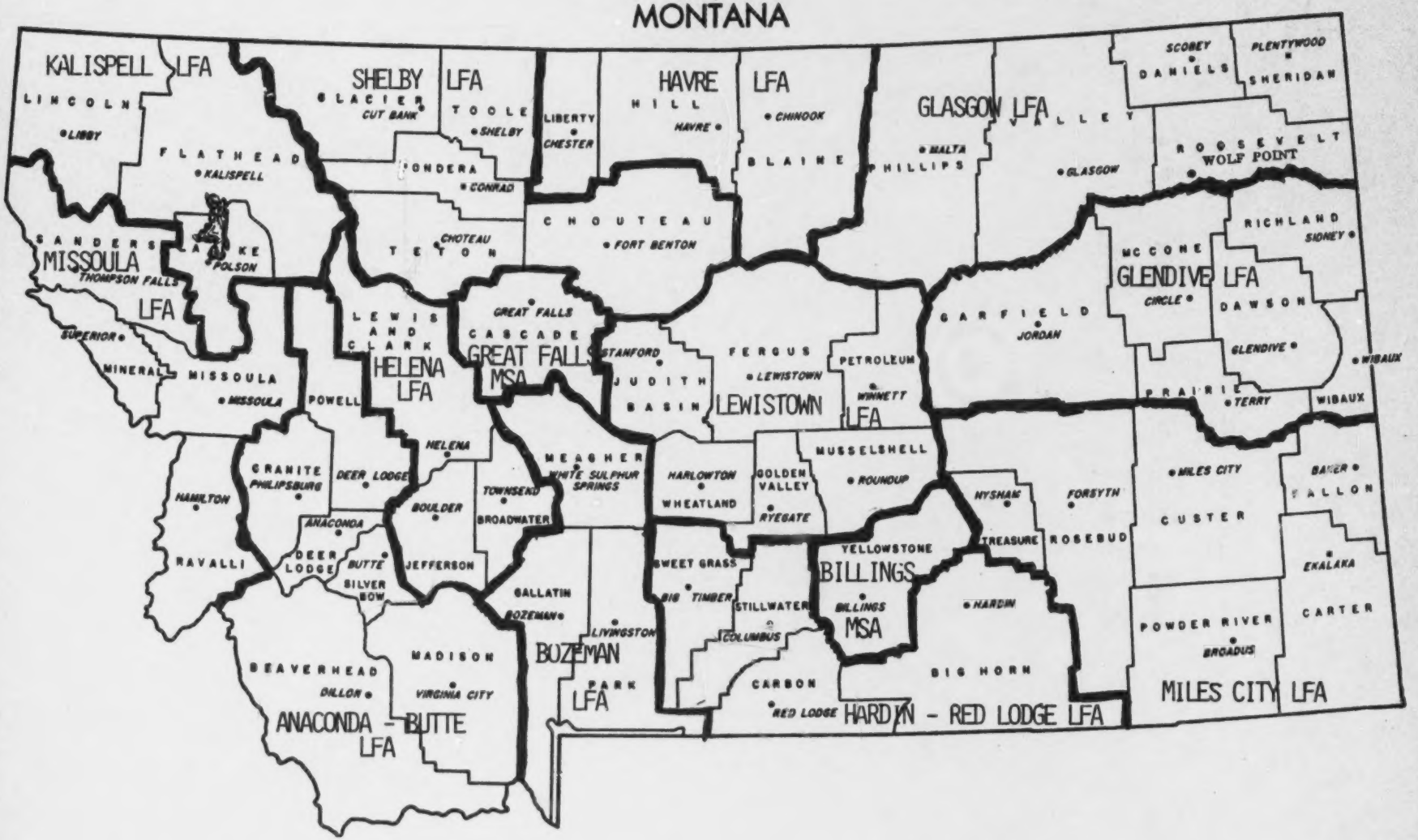
3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA

PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, BY:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA
REVISED TO 1984 BENCHMARKS.

LABOR FORCE AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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The Montana State Job Service and Training Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

1200 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $ .67 per copy, for a total cost of $805.09 which includes $301.09 for printing and $504.00 for distribution.

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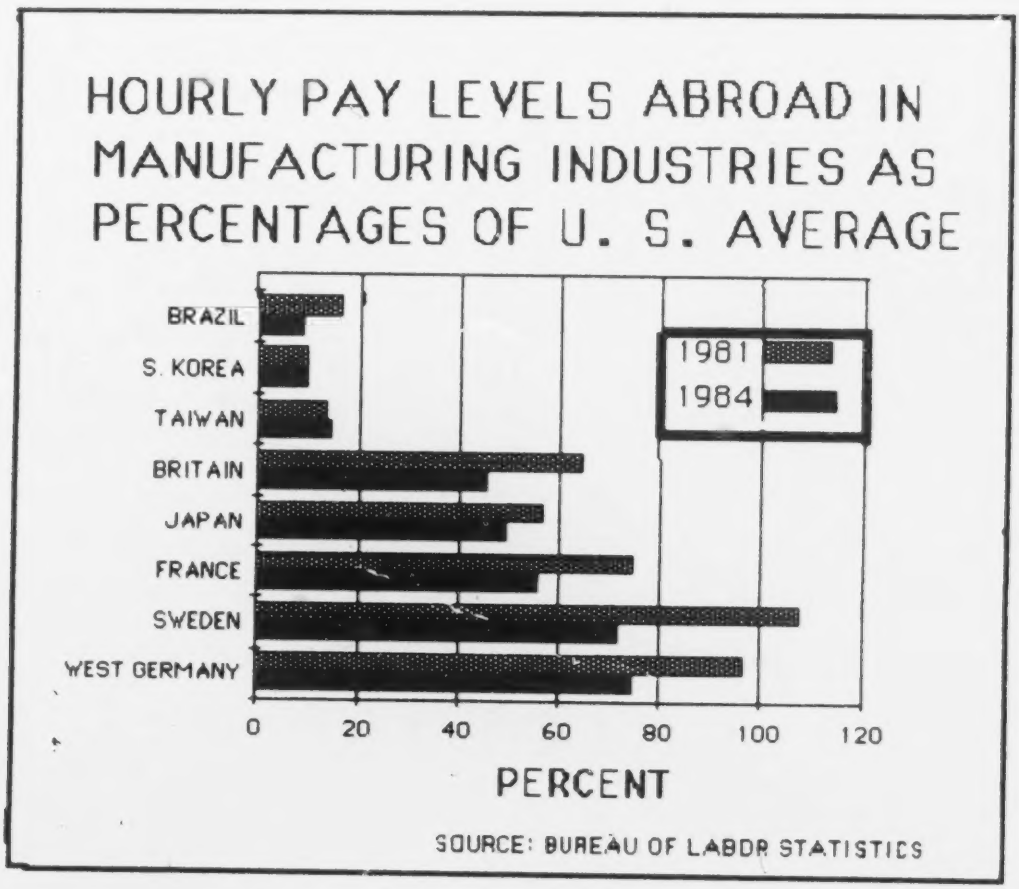
MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

SECOND QUARTER 1985



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GAP BETWEEN U.S., FOREIGN WAGES WIDEN

The cover chart reflects in large part a remarkable rise in the dollar's international value. Where the pay gap was once nonexistent-as in Sweden-it's now substantial. The data include fringe benefits and, for comparison, the various hourly pay levels are expressed in U.S. dollars. The widening pay gap also plays a major role in the worsening U.S. foreign-trade balance.

Until 1981, overall U.S. trade was in the black because of large offsetting surpluses in service transactions. But these service-trade surpluses have narrowed sharply, so that overall trade-services plus goods--is now deeply in deficit as well. The deterioration, not surprisingly, has tended to reduce general U.S. economic growth.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2nd. Qtr. 1985

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 15 - Number 2
For more information contact:
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

(406)444-2430
STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

HELENA, MONTANA 59624
P.O. Box 1728

Dear Reader:

The purpose of this publication is to report labor market information for the state of Montana. Economic conditions in Montana are highlighted in narrative form and in statistical tables.

Most of the information is obtained through surveys of the population and employers in federal-state cooperative programs. Other sources of information include administrative records, selected economic indicators, and nationally collected statistics.

I am sure this publication will be useful to you. Any suggestions or comments for improvements are always welcome.

Sincerely,

Bob Rafferty

Bob Rafferty, Chief
Research & Analysis Bureau

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

*** BENCHMARKING ***

This publication reflects the 1984 benchmarks for the Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment series and the Labor Force series. Annual tables reflecting this benchmark are included at the back of this publication.

What is benchmarking? A benchmark is a point of reference from which measurement can be made or upon which adjustments are based. The two series mentioned above will be addressed separately because of the differences in estimating each series.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is estimated from a carefully constructed sample survey of firms of varied size in each of the industrial classifications. As with any sample survey, unless all firms are sampled, there is bound to be some error. This limitation of any sample in representing the universe is the primary reason for benchmarking this series.

In periods of expansion employment levels tend to be underestimated and in periods of decline, these employment levels tend to be overestimated. The main reason for this over-and-under statement is due to new firm births and deaths respectively. Benchmarking will correct any errors in adjusting for new firms. Also, improvements in the quality of data and updating the industrial classifications of establishments are two more reasons this series is benchmarked each year. The benchmarking process for this series only examines the preceeding two years of data.

The Labor Force series is benchmarked for different reasons than mentioned above. Labor force data is derived from a monthly sample of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. This is the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is designed to be statistically significant on a monthly basis for the nation. However, several states, including Montana, do not have a large enough sample to insure reliability on a monthly basis but is reliable on an annual basis. This is the main reason for benchmarking the labor force series in Montana.

The labor force series also includes the benchmarked non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry in its benchmarking process. Revisions to the labor force series is normally limited to the preceeding three years. Occasionally, an occurance warrants the use of longer benchmarks. The 1980 Census was such an occurance, and with the implementation of part of the data from the 1980 Census, benchmarking of the labor force series revised the previous nine years.

The above discussion is a simplified version of the benchmarking process. If a more detailed explanation is needed, please feel free to contact this office.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	JUN. 1985 Prelim	MAY 1985 Revised	APR. 1985 Revised	JUN. 1984 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	426.6	415.9	414.8	426.5
Employment	397.6	389.2	382.8	395.9
Unemployment	29.0	26.7	32.0	30.6
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	6.4%	7.7%	7.2%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

STATEWIDE

The financial tremors from this year's statewide drought are just beginning to be felt and will rattle Montana's economy for years to come. Agricultural production is expected to have its worst yield in 24 years and the worst total production since 1956. With pasture conditions the worst in 54 years and little hay available for winter feeding, ranchers are selling a larger number of cattle. One of the state's largest banking systems has increased threefold its reserves for possible losses on loans and leases. The bank is positioning itself to meet possible loan losses resulting from a general economic downturn and continued pressure against Eastern Montana's farmers and ranchers.

The job growth trend for non-agricultural wage and salary employment appears to be slowing down considerably in 1985. In the June 1985 from June 1984 comparison, the employment level indicates a slight decline in jobs. This is only the second time in the past 24 months that the monthly year ago comparison did not indicate a positive growth in employment. The table below reveals how much the monthly results thus far this year have changed into a less positive outlook.

Percent Change in Nonagricultural Employment

Jan. 85 From Jan. 84	Feb. 85 From Feb. 84	Mar. 85 From Mar. 84	Apr. 85 From Apr. 84	May 85 From May 84	Jun. 85 From Jun. 84
3.6%	3.3%	2.4%	1.8%	.8%	-.1%

In June most of the private job sectors are experiencing difficultly retaining its work force from one year ago. Manufacturing is down by 1000 and the lumber and woods industry is experiencing the bulk of the decrease with 600 fewer jobs. Mining noticed a 600 job decline with the oil and gas industry having the majority of the reduction. Construction employment is off 300 from a year ago. Transportation shifted downward by 500 employees and communication and utilities experienced a 700 employment decline.

The unemployment rate is continuing a very gradual decline from the previous year. June's unemployment increased by .4 percent over May's 6.4 percent rate but this is a normal occurrance as the number of job seekers expands at the beginning of the summer.

In the first six months several economic indicators that can be easily tallied showed mixed results. Nonagricultural job openings received by the Job Service offices are 2 percent fewer than the first half of last year. Also, the normal increase in job openings from May to June did not occur this year.

New car sales in 1985 improved by 7 percent over last year's six month sales figure. New business startups is not as brisk as compared to last year - the 1985 six month total is 11 percent less than 1984 figure. The tourism count at the major park and recreation sites is up 6 percent over last year. Oil and gas exploration rig activity appears to be down by about 25 percent from last year.

GREAT FALLS MSA

An agricultural report indicated that 700 of Cascade County's 750 farms will suffer production losses of 70 to 100 percent this year. Cascade County will join a list that will eventually include nearly all Montana's counties in seeking agricultural disaster area federal funding.

The current Malmstrom Air Force Base commander indicated that the base will be a viable entity for a long time. Upgrading work will start soon on the missle silos and the 11,500 foot runway. Also the commander is optomistic about a new flying mission being stationed at the base. When the B-1 bomber is brought into service, missions (600-800 military personnel) will have to be moved around to accommodate it.

A coal mining company has scaled back its coal mining plans for the Belt-Sand Coolee area located 25 miles east of Great Falls. The firm

will postpone any development for several years. Also, lease holds will gradually drop to 3000 acres from a peak of 25,000 acres.

More business expansion is occurring on the 10th Avenue South shopping district. Approximately 158,000 square feet of new construction will start this year with the bulk of the area being used for a national upscale discount store and grocery store. Plans for a new office building downtown are being reviewed by a local developer. The developer wants commitments from tenants before starting any construction, as well as city financial assistance. City officials plan to approve a $295,000 loan for the construction of a wholesale electrical supply building. Construction is scheduled for converting a theatre into a waterslide attraction at a large shopping center. This is the city's last large movie theatre to be converted into some other business development. The slide will be heated in the winter so it could be used year round.

BILLINGS MSA

Three out-of-state meat packing firms have expressed interest in purchasing a Billings pork plant that closed down last December. The bankrupted plant had nearly 500 workers in its 1981 peak year. Another meat processing plant that closed March 1 has had wage claims of $127,000 placed lower on the list of claims against the owners by a district judge. The judge ruled the $2 million major bank loan has first right to collection.

The first major layoff in a local hospital's history occurred late in May. The bulk of the 86 permanently reduced positions are LPNs. Hospital officials attribute the reduction in force to the hospital's declining number of patients. Lower patient services at hospitals have resulted from new outpatient surgery services and changes in the federal health assistance programs.

Leading the new construction projects is the $22.7 million high school. The 240,000 square-foot facility is scheduled for completion in May 1987. A 300,000 square-foot enclosed shopping mall is planned in southwest Billings. The center will be anchored by a regional chain discount store which will utilize nearly one-third of the floor space. A 54 bed "personal care" home has been given tenative approval by state health officials. The facility will be an alternative nursing home care for people needing less than round-the-clock nursing care.

Billings home builders have launched a program they hope will encourage growth and affordable housing. This year has noticed a sharp

decline in the home construction industry. Building permits for homes and apartments has droped nearly 60 percent in the first six months as compared to last year. Also, the Montana Board of Housing has placed all the eligibility rules upon Yellowstone County. For several years the residents did not need to be first time home owners to qualify for the state's low interest home loans.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

The construction industry will count on commercial development for most of their activity as the housing and industrial sectors slow down. In Missoula the new housing building permits for the first six months of 1985 are about one-half the 1984 pace. Among Missoula's commercial construction projects are an "upscale discount store" with 91,000 square-feet of floor space and a 150 room hotel with an $8.5 million price tag. Kalispell's $17.5 million shopping mall is in progress and is scheduled for completion next summer. Also, Kalispell city officials are ready to seek bids on a 66-bed jail and sheriff's office. In Whitefish a 60-unit apartment complex was given approval and will be assisted by Farm Home Administration financing.

Owners of an aluminum plant near Columbia Falls are considering a plan to basically turn the smelter over to the employees. The major obstacle in making the ownership change is securing $10 million in operating capital. A Texas metal company expressed interest in buying the plant if the employee ownership deal falls through. According to newspaper reports, the plant employs nearly 1,000 people with an annual estimated payroll and benefits of more than $40.5 million.

A key 10-year phosphate mining contract will aid Missoula's economy. The mine is among the largest open-pit operations and is located in southeastern Idaho, but all the repair and maintenance work will be done in Missoula. With $3 million in low interest industrial bonds from the county, the company has added new repair bays and hired 35 mechanics and repair workers.

Employment fluctuation continues in the lumber and woods industry as the market remains soft. Even the linerboard plant near Missoula was forced to reduce their work force with temporary layoffs. Western Sanders County lost its biggest employer recently when a 24-year-old stud mill closed down permanently. This lumber mill has experienced yearly layoffs of three to six months in length since the late 1970s.

A fast growing electronics firm in Polson experienced a 12 percent cutback in employment - their first major reduction since the

manufacturing plant opened five years ago. Also, the company has to deal with rumors of moving the plants operation and poor workmanship on some government contracts. In Missoula, a auto dealer layed off about 75 employees while the owners try to reorganize their car business.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

A massive open-pit gold and silver mine near Helena is experiencing delays in starting the construction phase. The tailings ponds and other reclamation procedures are being questioned by state officials and further studies are required. The mining firm originally planned to begin construction this summer with a peak work force of 550. The mine will operate for ten years and have a 340 person permanent work force.

Another mining operation is being considered in the West Butte area. Currently an ore-testing project is underway and if successful the production would require anywhere from 70 to 200 workers.

For the first half of the year, building permits values indicated that Butte has slightly more construction activity than last year and Helena has somewhat less developments this year compared to last year. Major projects in Butte include dormitory remodeling at Montana Tech, a motel, and several restaurants. Also, work will start soon on a $3 million regional cancer treatment center. In Helena, the multi-family housing construction is strong and medical facilities development is active. Realtors in Helena noticed an increase in homes listed for sale over last year - up to 550 from 400 last summer. Realtors' general view is that the increase in housing on the market is not out of line and more people desire to sell their old home and buy a more expensive one.

A smelter located near Helena is reducing their production by 20 percent and will lay off 29 employees. The main product is lead, but additional silver smelting has kept the plant out of the red. The last time this plant experienced a work slow down was in the mid 1970's and that one lasted four months.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

Tourism at Yellowstone National Park through the first half of 1985 is up substantially over the past two years. Through June the visitor estimate is 659,000 which is 10 percent greater than last year. While park officials are happy with the numbers, they are encouraging tourists to schedule trips to Yellowstone during the spring and fall. Interest in developing a ski resort near the park has been revitalized but the Forest Service needs further studies of the developer's financial statements.

An Oklahoma firm is testing a 200-kilowatt wind turbine near Livingston. The turbine is elevated on a 85-foot steel tower and has a twin-bladed propeller 72-feet in diameter. Other test wind turbines in the area are 65 kilowatt capacity.

A small manufacturing firm chose Belgrade for their new location over several other western state's cities. About two dozen people will produce camera straps and covers for camera lenses and telescopic rifle sights when operations begin. The firm will utilize a $200,000 federal community development block grant, $350,000 in industrial revenue bonds, and federal job-training funds through the state Department of Labor & Industry.

Construction has started on an open-pit talc mine located near Ennis. The project will require an investment of about $11 million and will employ about 27 at the mine and 66 at the mill when full production is reached in five years. The talc deposit should last for 12 years.

A regional trucking firm plans to open a freight terminal near Three Forks that would create as many as 16 jobs. The Denver based company operates in 24 states and needs a central location for their Montana operations.

Bozeman's largest high-tech manufacturer plans to shut its doors November 15. Most of the company's 170 employees will be layed off in phases, with the first pink slips expected to begin in late August. The main product was electronic circuit boards for the firm that had three separate owners since being founded in 1967. Peak employment for the plant was 325 employees in 1981.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LFA

Preparation for reopening an abandoned Air Force Base north of Havre is continuing. The base will be used for monitoring low-level bomber training flights. Construction and modification costs already completed adds up to about $4.7 million. The staff is scheduled to start arriving in August and will reach 75 personnel by early 1986.

Railroad traffic continues to have a low level of shipping along the Hi-line, causing more layoffs. The fall shipment of grain will also be at a reduced level because of the drought conditions in Montana.

GLENDIVE - MILES CITY LFA

Plans to relocate its Texas sulphur fertilizer manufacturing operation near Sidney were announced by a major chemical company. The availability of less expensive sulphur prompted company officials to move its operations to Montana. The opening of the plant would create 15 to 20 local jobs. Construction on a 22,000 square foot facility will began soon as well as remodeling of a former natural gas plant.

The Montana Coal Board granted more than $1 million to Dawson Community College for a new vocational-education building. The grant would allow the college to begin offering some new vocational and occupational programs, including classes on coal technology and diesel and large farm machinery. The Coal Board also approved a $38,000 grant to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe to plan for effects of energy development.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I-A

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FOR[illegible]

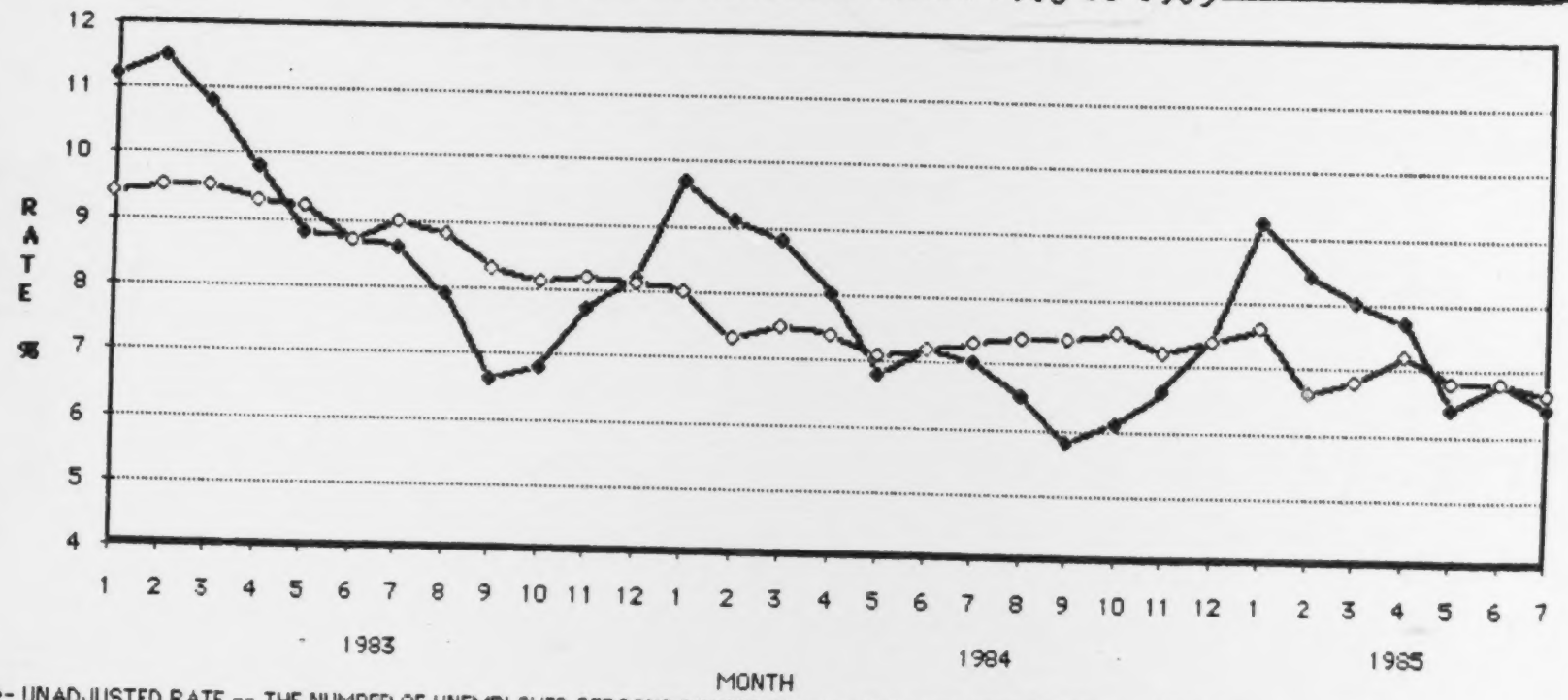
Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage -ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1983								
January	377.8	335.4	316.1	19.3	42.4	11.2%	11.4%	*
February	379.0	335.6	314.6	21.0	43.4	11.5%	11.3%	*
March	385.2	343.6	318.4	25.2	41.6	10.8%	10.8%	*
April	393.8	355.2	324.2	31.0	38.6	9.8%	10.0%	*
May	395.2	360.6	328.6	32.0	34.6	8.8%	9.8%	
June	409.6	374.1	337.7	36.4	35.5	8.7%	10.2%	*
July	411.7	376.2	337.2	39.0	35.5	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	414.4	381.7	340.0	41.7	32.7	7.9%	9.2%	1.6
September	404.5	377.7	345.2	32.5	26.8	6.6%	8.8%	.1
October	397.2	370.3	342.6	27.7	26.9	6.8%	8.4%	.1
November	393.7	363.5	339.7	23.8	30.2	7.7%	8.1%	1.6
December	389.9	358.1	337.6	20.5	31.8	8.2%	8.0%	1.6
Avg.	396.0	361.0	331.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	.2
1984								
January	384.1	346.8	328.0	18.8	37.3	9.7%	8.8%	.3
February	386.6	351.4	330.9	20.5	35.2	9.1%	8.4%	.3
March	395.3	360.5	335.9	24.6	34.8	8.8%	8.1%	.3
April	406.5	374.1	343.8	30.3	32.4	8.0%	7.6%	.2
May	411.2	383.4	352.2	31.2	27.8	6.8%	7.2%	.2
June	426.5	395.9	360.4	35.5	30.6	7.2%	7.4%	.1
July	420.5	391.1	353.1	38.0	29.4	7.0%	7.5%	
August	422.3	394.8	354.1	40.7	27.5	6.5%	7.3%	*
September	410.4	386.7	355.0	31.7	23.7	5.8%	7.1%	*
October	407.2	382.2	355.2	27.0	25.0	6.1%	7.0%	*
November	402.5	375.7	352.5	23.2	26.8	6.6%	6.9%	*
December	398.9	369.3	349.3	20.0	29.6	7.4%	7.0%	*
Avg.	406.0	376.0	347.5	28.5	30.0	7.4%	7.5%	.1
1985								
January	397.5	361.1	342.7	18.4	36.4	9.2%	8.0%	*
February	399.0	365.6	345.6	20.0	33.4	8.4%	7.8%	*
March	405.3	372.7	348.7	24.0	32.6	8.0%	7.5%	*
April	414.7	382.7	353.2	29.5	32.0	7.7%	7.1%	.5
May	415.9	389.2	358.8	30.4	26.7	6.4%	7.0%	.9
June	426.6	397.6	362.9	34.7	29.0	6.8%	7.5%	1.0
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE I-B

MONTANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1983 TO 1985



-◆- UNADJUSTED RATE -- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT.

-◇- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT, ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS, SUCH AS SCHOOL TERMS, HOLIDAYS, WEATHER, AND MAINTENANCE CLOSURES.

TABLE II

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985
STATEWIDE	426.6	415.9	414.7	397.6	389.2	382.7	29.0	26.7	32.0	6.8%	6.4%	7.7%
Great Falls MSA	36.1	35.7	35.1	33.4	33.3	32.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	7.5%	6.8%	7.7%
Billings MSA	65.3	64.7	63.9	60.7	60.8	59.6	4.6	3.9	4.3	7.1%	6.0%	6.7%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	225.4	218.2	218.5	210.0	203.2	200.0	15.4	15.0	18.5	6.9%	6.9%	8.5%
Eastern District	201.2	197.8	196.3	187.7	186.1	182.7	13.5	11.7	13.6	6.7%	5.9%	6.9%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	66.7	65.7	65.7	62.0	61.4	60.8	4.7	4.3	4.9	7.1%	6.6%	7.5%
Balance of State	325.2	315.4	315.7	303.5	295.0	290.7	21.7	20.4	25.0	6.7%	6.5%	7.9%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	32.9	32.1	32.3	30.3	29.7	29.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	7.9%	7.6%	8.5%
BOZEMAN	34.8	32.5	33.0	33.1	30.9	30.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	4.8%	5.1%	6.5%
GLASGOW	19.4	19.1	19.1	18.3	18.1	17.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	5.7%	5.2%	6.2%
GLENDIVE	17.5	17.1	17.3	16.5	16.3	16.1	1.0	.8	1.2	5.3%	5.1%	6.9%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.1	13.0	12.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	7.9%	6.9%	7.5%
HAVRE	13.9	13.5	13.6	13.0	12.8	12.6	.9	.7	1.0	6.4%	5.5%	7.0%
HELENA	32.5	32.3	32.1	30.5	30.5	30.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	6.3%	5.6%	6.4%
KALISPELL	49.7	47.7	47.6	46.0	43.7	42.6	3.7	4.0	5.0	7.6%	8.4%	10.6%
LEWISTOWN	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.6	.7	.7	.8	6.2%	6.1%	7.3%
MILES CITY	19.4	18.7	18.8	18.1	17.7	17.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	6.5%	5.3%	6.6%
MISSOULA	58.2	57.0	57.3	54.0	53.0	52.0	4.1	4.0	5.3	7.1%	7.1%	9.3%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.7	19.7	19.3	19.4	18.5	18.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	6.5%	6.0%	6.7%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE III-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JUNE 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	426614	397646	28968	6.8
CASCADE	36149	33449	2700	7.5
YELLOWSTONE	65309	60698	4611	7.1
BEAVERHEAD	4683	4450	233	5.0
BIG HORN	5475	4926	549	10.0
BLAINE	3138	2897	241	7.7
BROADWATER	1678	1580	98	5.8
CARBON	4317	4004	313	7.3
CARTER	933	918	15	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3451	3337	114	3.3
CUSTER	7169	6829	340	4.7
DANIELS	1727	1678	49	2.8
DAWSON	5989	5666	323	5.4
DEER LODGE	4062	3597	465	11.4
FALLON	2346	2273	73	3.1
FERGUS	6467	6068	399	6.2
FLATHEAD	31596	29384	2212	7.0
GALLATIN	27454	26349	1105	4.0
GARFIELD	958	944	14	1.5
GLACIER	7444	6739	705	9.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	500	450	50	10.0
GRANITE	1494	1344	150	10.0
HILL	9480	8871	609	6.4
JEFFERSON	3309	3080	229	6.9
JUDITH BASIN	1288	1205	83	6.4
LAKE	9679	8967	712	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	27541	25810	1731	6.3
LIBERTY	1245	1204	41	3.3
LINCOLN	8462	7608	854	10.1
MC CONE	1496	1421	75	5.0
MADISON	2727	2605	122	4.5
MEAGHER	1288	1219	69	5.4
MINERAL	2229	2027	202	9.1
MISSOULA	41489	39031	2458	5.9
MUSSELSHELL	2129	1969	160	7.5
PARK	6098	5596	502	8.2
PETROLEUM	315	306	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	3504	3310	194	5.5
PONDERA	3763	3561	202	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1365	1342	23	1.7
POWELL	4274	4030	244	5.7
PRAIRIE	892	861	31	3.5
RAVALLI	9840	8865	975	9.9
RICHLAND	7396	6955	441	6.0
ROOSEVELT	6461	5974	487	7.5
ROSEBUD	7058	6272	786	11.1
SANDERS	4592	4100	492	10.7
SHERIDAN	3151	3076	75	2.4
SILVER BOW	15663	14263	1400	8.9
STILLWATER	2616	2425	191	7.3
SWEET GRASS	1810	1745	65	3.6
TETON	3280	3147	133	4.1
TOOLE	2802	2612	190	6.8
TREASURE	502	475	27	5.4
VALLEY	4604	4291	313	6.8
WHEATLAND	1188	1151	37	3.1
WIBAUX	739	692	47	6.4

TABLE III-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MAY 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	415964	389227	26737	6.4
CASCADE	35771	33348	2423	6.8
YELLOWSTONE	64740	60840	3900	6.0
BEAVERHEAD	4580	4360	220	4.8
BIG HORN	5419	5033	386	7.1
BLAINE	3290	3056	234	7.1
BROADWATER	1582	1484	98	6.2
CARBON	4226	3935	291	6.9
CARTER	867	850	17	2.0
CHOUTEAU	3187	3096	91	2.9
CUSTER	6859	6569	290	4.2
DANIELS	1657	1625	32	1.9
DAWSON	6013	5718	295	4.9
DEER LODGE	4002	3563	439	11.0
FALLON	2301	2232	69	3.0
FERGUS	6297	5899	398	6.3
FLATHEAD	29975	27673	2302	7.7
GALLATIN	25522	24469	1053	4.1
GARFIELD	885	858	27	3.1
GLACIER	6949	6313	636	9.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	443	399	44	9.9
GRANITE	1489	1332	157	10.5
HILL	9126	8652	474	5.2
JEFFERSON	3143	2924	219	7.0
JUDITH BASIN	1246	1192	54	4.3
LAKE	9449	8821	628	6.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	27556	26059	1497	5.4
LIBERTY	1171	1135	36	3.1
LINCOLN	8253	7173	1080	13.1
MC CONE	1461	1392	69	4.7
MADISON	2640	2531	109	4.1
MEAGHER	1254	1172	82	6.5
MINERAL	2242	2012	230	10.3
MISSOULA	40524	38204	2320	5.7
MUSSELSHELL	2004	1869	135	6.7
PARK	5806	5293	513	8.8
PETROLEUM	273	268	5	1.8
PHILLIPS	3472	3271	201	5.8
PONDERA	3648	3465	183	5.0
POWDER RIVER	1318	1304	14	1.1
POWELL	4270	4019	251	5.9
PRAIRIE	901	875	26	2.9
RAVALLI	9574	8557	1017	10.6
RICHLAND	7136	6715	421	5.9
ROOSEVELT	6363	5964	399	6.3
ROSEBUD	6934	6348	586	8.5
SANDERS	4653	4187	466	10.0
SHERIDAN	3158	3077	81	2.6
SILVER BOW	15197	13928	1269	8.4
STILLWATER	2582	2389	193	7.5
SWEET GRASS	1766	1671	95	5.4
TETON	3221	3109	112	3.5
TOOLE	2684	2527	157	5.8
TREASURE	467	443	24	5.1
VALLEY	4442	4159	283	6.4
WHEATLAND	1235	1169	66	5.3
WIBAUX	741	701	40	5.4

TABLE III-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	414784	382744	32040	7.7
CASCADE	35145	32441	2704	7.7
YELLOWSTONE	63928	59623	4305	6.7
BEAVERHEAD	4612	4340	272	5.9
BIG HORN	5362	4910	452	8.4
BLAINE	3324	3013	311	9.4
BROADWATER	1591	1463	128	8.0
CARBON	4130	3833	297	7.2
CARTER	840	819	21	2.5
CHOUTEAU	3165	3069	96	3.0
CUSTER	6857	6460	397	5.8
DANIELS	1600	1555	45	2.8
DAWSON	6031	5629	402	6.7
DEER LODGE	3961	3515	446	11.3
FALLON	2467	2360	107	4.3
FERGUS	6256	5789	467	7.5
FLATHEAD	29806	26987	2819	9.5
GALLATIN	25910	24490	1420	5.5
GARFIELD	863	848	15	1.7
GLACIER	6682	5998	684	10.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	457	412	45	9.8
GRANITE	1502	1319	183	12.2
HILL	9113	8514	599	6.6
JEFFERSON	3232	2942	290	9.0
JUDITH BASIN	1224	1142	82	6.7
LAKE	9418	8641	777	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	27285	25661	1624	6.0
LIBERTY	1126	1087	39	3.5
LINCOLN	8368	6936	1432	17.1
MC CONE	1493	1382	111	7.4
MADISON	2667	2523	144	5.4
MEAGHER	1248	1137	111	8.9
MINERAL	2377	2022	355	14.9
MISSOULA	40582	37540	3042	7.5
MUSSELSHELL	2013	1851	162	8.0
PARK	5826	5221	605	10.4
PETROLEUM	273	264	9	3.3
PHILLIPS	3516	3250	266	7.6
PONDERA	3632	3448	184	5.1
POWDER RIVER	1250	1229	21	1.7
POWELL	4260	3966	294	6.9
PRAIRIE	908	860	48	5.3
RAVALLI	9585	8359	1226	12.8
RICHLAND	7233	6667	566	7.8
ROOSEVELT	6360	5951	409	6.4
ROSEBUD	7008	6342	666	9.5
SANDERS	4809	4098	711	14.8
SHERIDAN	3146	3037	109	3.5
SILVER BOW	15327	13911	1416	9.2
STILLWATER	2597	2386	211	8.1
SWEET GRASS	1739	1656	83	4.8
TETON	3184	3049	135	4.2
TOOLE	2621	2437	184	7.0
TREASURE	469	436	33	7.0
VALLEY	4447	4097	350	7.9
WHEATLAND	1196	1125	71	5.9
WIBAUX	763	704	59	7.7

TABLE IV-A

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Net Changes to June 1985 from: May 1985	Jun. 1984
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	426.6	415.9	414.7	10.7	0.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	397.6	389.2	382.7	8.4	1.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	34.7	30.4	29.5	4.3	-0.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.0	26.7	32.0	2.3	-1.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	6.8%	6.4%	7.7%	0.4	-0.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.7%	6.7%	7.2%	0	-0.5
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	288.1	285.1	282.1	3.0	-.3
Manufacturing	22.1	21.6	21.5	.5	-1.0
Mining	7.1	7.1	7.0	.0	-.6
Contract Construction	13.9	13.7	12.3	.2	-.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	19.8	19.8	19.6	.0	-1.2
Trade	77.8	76.6	76.8	1.2	-.2
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.8	17.7	-.2	-.2
Retail Trade	60.2	58.8	59.1	1.4	.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.6	13.4	13.3	.2	.0
Services	62.2	61.6	61.4	.6	1.1
Government	71.6	71.2	70.1	.4	2.0
Federal Government	13.1	12.8	12.0	.3	-.4
State and Local Government	58.5	58.4	58.2	.1	2.4

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Jun. 1/ 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1984
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	126.4	125.9	125.4	127.3	44%	44%
Manufacturing.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	20%	19%
Mining.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	10%	11%
Contract Construction.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	9%	13%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.3	24%	25%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	35.0	34.2	34.1	34.8	45%	45%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.2	66%	68%
Services.....	37.4	36.9	36.4	36.1	60%	59%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	34.1	35.2	35.6	34.8	48%	50%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1984 Benchmarks. New series started January 1983, previous series not strictly comparable.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

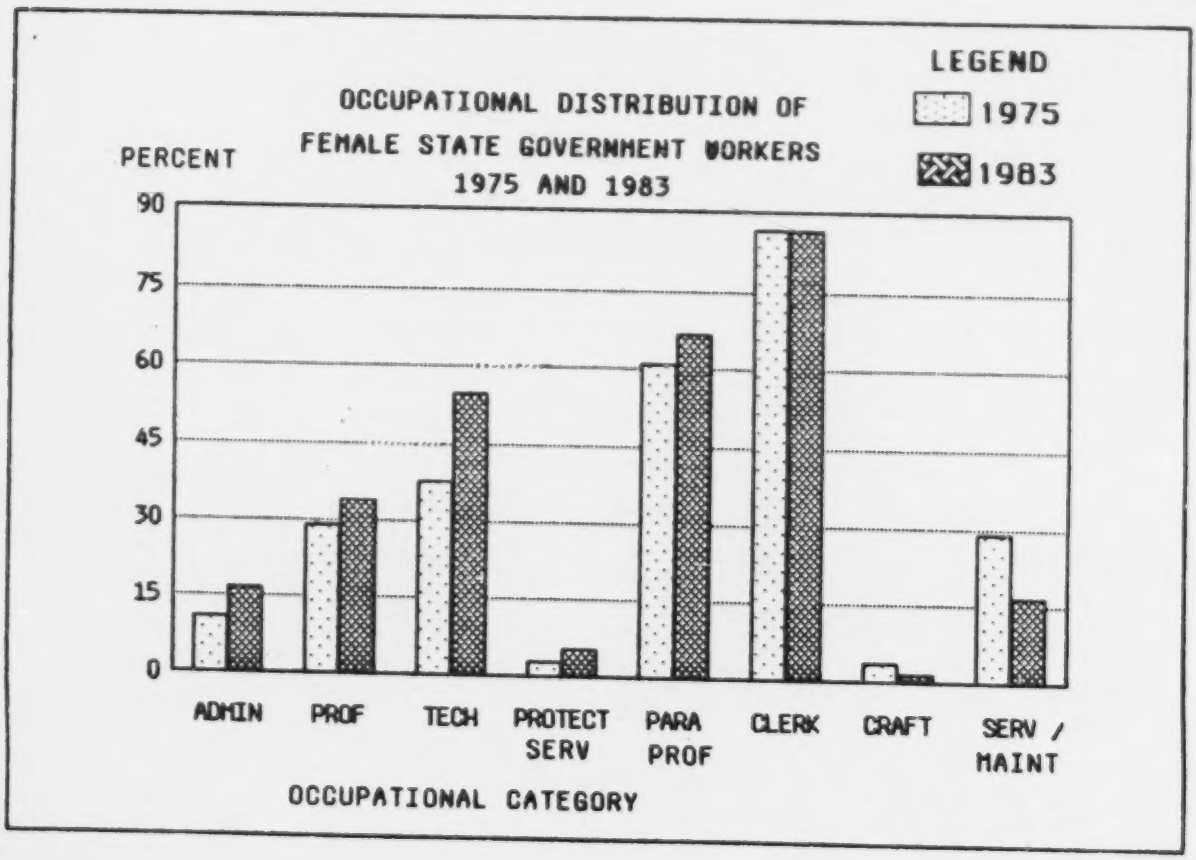


TABLE V-A

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

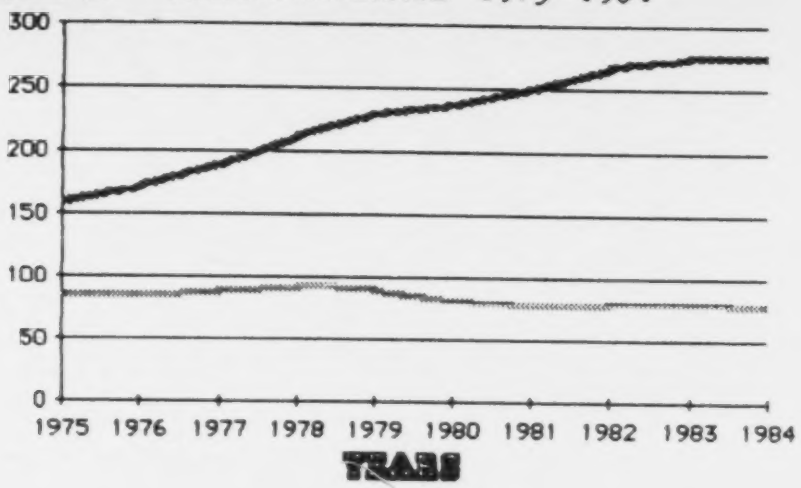
	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$292.58	$286.24	$278.99	$274.36	34.1	33.4	32.9	33.5	8.58	8.57	8.48	8.19
MANUFACTURING.....	432.22	424.91	418.50	410.02	39.4	39.6	38.5	38.5	10.97	10.73	10.87	10.65
Durable Goods.....	459.41	449.90	437.34	429.46	40.8	40.9	39.4	38.9	11.26	11.00	11.10	11.04
Primary Metal Industries..	579.51	551.60	586.87	567.22	41.1	39.4	39.6	39.5	14.10	14.00	14.82	14.36
Nondurable Goods.....	377.41	376.19	384.13	363.43	36.5	37.1	36.9	37.7	10.34	10.14	10.41	9.64
Food & Kindred Products...	329.88	323.00	324.52	346.87	37.7	38.0	38.0	38.8	8.75	8.50	8.54	8.94
MINING.....	543.15	546.80	514.54	520.33	40.9	41.9	38.6	38.6	13.28	13.05	13.33	13.48
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	529.58	523.45	503.84	530.34	36.7	36.1	36.3	36.3	14.43	14.50	13.88	14.61
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	479.46	463.97	462.39	425.96	39.3	38.6	38.5	38.1	12.20	12.02	12.01	11.18
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	501.83	475.02	468.22	393.82	41.1	39.0	38.6	36.6	12.21	12.18	12.13	10.76
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	207.21	202.77	196.02	200.02	31.3	30.4	29.7	31.4	6.62	6.67	6.60	6.37
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	243.21	237.77	236.58	212.19	36.3	36.3	35.9	34.9	6.70	6.55	6.59	6.08
SERVICES.....	236.49	229.68	231.28	212.11	32.8	31.9	31.9	31.8	7.21	7.20	7.25	6.67

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE V-B

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
REAL SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS

DOLLARS ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975 - 1984



	Prelim. Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$292.58	$286.24	$ 278.99
Taxes Withheld 3/	46.51	44.79	42.82
Spendable Earnings	246.07	241.45	236.17
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	168.86	165.47	161.60
Real Spendable Earnings	77.21	75.98	74.57

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1985	1984	1983	1985	1984	1983
January	$273.33	$275.23	$264.40	$74.23	$77.01	$77.57
February	276.83	269.77	264.19	74.74	75.55	76.20
March	276.83	265.36	264.99	74.41	74.34	76.22
April	278.99	272.57	267.81	74.57	75.92	76.44
May	286.24	275.72	272.57	75.98	76.47	77.26
June	292.58	276.22	281.06	77.21	76.43	79.15
July		286.12	282.20		78.81	79.88
August		280.40	282.63		76.53	79.64
September		287.80	280.73		78.11	78.84
October		278.01	282.74		75.42	79.19
November		274.82	275.70		74.63	77.46
December		279.39	276.38		75.64	77.02

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings increased by 5.9% between June of 1984 and 1985 as a result of a 3.1% increase in average hourly earnings and a nearly one hour increase in average weekly hours. After taxes and adjustment for a 4.0% increase in the CPI-W over the same period, real spendable weekly earnings experienced one of the largest increases in recent months.

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TABLE VI

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1985		1984		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	316.1	312.6	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1
February	317.4	313.9	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3
March	318.8	315.3	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0
April	320.1	316.7	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9
May	321.3	317.8	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3
June	322.3	318.7	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2
July			311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2
August			313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5
September			314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8
October			315.3	312.2	302.6	301.3
November			315.3	311.9	303.1	301.4
December			315.5	312.2	303.5	301.5
Dec-to-Dec %			4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
AVERAGE:			311.1	307.6	298.4	297.4
Ann Avg %			4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1983
All Items	322.3	321.3	320.1	310.7	298.1
Food & Beverages	301.4	301.0	301.6	294.3	284.7
Housing	350.4	348.5	345.9	336.2	323.1
Apparel & Upkeep	204.6	205.3	205.9	197.4	195.6
Transportation	321.8	321.4	320.0	313.1	298.3
Medical Care	401.7	399.5	398.0	378.0	355.4
Entertainment	264.8	263.6	263.3	254.5	245.4
Other Goods & Services	323.0	322.3	321.8	304.4	284.5

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major p expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Apr. To Jun. 1985	Apr. To Jun. 1984	Year-to-Date 1985	Year-to-Date 1984
STATE OF MONTANA	1151	1233	2085	2400
GREAT FALLS MSA	91	79	169	181
BILLINGS MSA	189	177	356	365
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	55	61	109	96
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	81	74	137	126
Beaverhead	12	9	22	24
Deer Lodge	6	8	12	12
Granite	5	6	9	6
Madison	12	12	17	19
Powell	8	4	14	9
Silver Bow	38	35	63	56
BOZEMAN LFA	100	132	185	254
Gallatin	69	106	142	195
Meagher	6	10	8	16
Park	25	16	35	43
GLASGOW LFA	44	48	70	105
Daniels	3	6	6	10
Phillips	5	6	8	17
Roosevelt	7	14	17	30
Sheridan	12	11	14	21
Valley	17	11	25	27
GLENDIVE LFA	30	46	50	72
Dawson	9	16	14	24
Garfield	0	1	0	3
McCone	2	2	5	6
Prairie	4	0	6	1
Richland	15	27	23	38
Wibaux	0	0	2	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	33	39	57	77
Big Horn	11	10	15	21
Carbon	10	19	21	31
Stillwater	6	5	11	15
Sweet Grass	6	5	10	10

AREAS	Apr. To Jun. 1985	Apr. To Jun. 1984	Year-to-Date 1985	Year-to-Date 1984
HAVRE LFA	25	25	47	45
Blaine	5	6	8	13
Hill	17	17	34	30
Liberty	3	2	5	2
HELENA LFA	88	85	157	161
Broadwater	6	6	12	12
Jefferson	4	10	7	18
Lewis and Clark	78	69	138	131
KALISPELL LFA	188	160	313	329
Flathead	135	114	214	225
Lake	26	26	47	55
Lincoln	27	20	52	49
LEWISTOWN LFA	22	36	43	58
Fergus	14	21	27	37
Golden Valley	1	1	1	1
Judith Basin	2	3	4	4
Musselshell	3	6	7	11
Petroleum	1	0	2	0
Wheatland	1	5	2	5
MILES CITY LFA	28	54	53	94
Carter	0	1	2	1
Custer	10	20	19	42
Fallon	6	5	9	8
Powder River	0	3	2	5
Rosebud	12	22	20	34
Treasure	0	3	1	4
MISSOULA LFA	145	161	265	340
Mineral	6	11	13	15
Missoula	105	92	191	221
Ravalli	24	45	46	74
Sanders	10	13	15	30
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	32	56	74	97
Chouteau	7	3	16	10
Glacier	9	20	18	30
Pondera	3	13	8	22
Teton	3	6	10	12
Toole	10	14	22	23

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

TABLE VIII-A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1985	1984	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	25,608	27,279	-1,671	- 6.1%
Continued Claims	313,996	301,830	+12,166	+ 4.0%
Number of Benefit Payments	292,537	282,292	+10,245	+ 3.6%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$35,483,330	$34,932,982	+$550,348	+ 1.6%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$130.21	$126.95	-$3.26	+ 2.6%

MONTHLY

	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,232	2,753	4,134	-1,329	-29.0%
Continued Claims1/	31,001	39,232	56,254	-5,263	-14.5%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	28,196	39,028	50,262	-4,424	-13.6%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,608,232	$4,535,996	$6,157,494	-$504,706	-12.3%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$124.68	$127.96	$131.26	+3.34	+ 2.8%
Trust Fund Balance*	-$7,214,030	-$6,992,385	-$13,535,060	-$558,955	- 8.4%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII-B

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	JUNE 1985		MAY 1985		APRIL 1985	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	182	17,913	312	33,345	424	51,318
BIGHORN	372	39,809	397	45,245	486	59,273
BLAINE	151	15,345	200	21,223	300	30,809
BROADWATER	85	9,855	129	13,900	137	16,049
CARBON	243	25,121	416	42,601	413	50,682
CARTER	3	200	16	1,327	17	1,552
CASCADE	3,114	354,061	3,732	416,748	4,346	504,483
CHOUTEAU	61	5,802	84	8,097	78	8,298
CUSTER	300	29,761	361	37,125	530	59,995
DANIELS	16	1,828	29	3,791	54	6,609
DAWSON	298	34,583	380	44,166	512	59,142
DEER LODGE	455	48,767	481	57,358	664	77,008
FALLON	95	10,347	141	16,701	194	23,206
FERGUS	322	28,694	448	43,198	764	75,759
FLATHEAD	2,166	240,657	3,772	450,172	4,868	600,253
GALLATIN	1,406	147,899	2,086	221,091	2,457	269,565
GARFIELD	8	596	5	560	7	769
GLACIER	596	67,331	749	82,572	718	80,652
GOLDEN VALLEY	16	2,040	22	2,884	18	2,435
GRANITE	175	23,266	296	42,115	298	46,094
HILL	460	46,040	519	53,598	695	75,918
JEFFERSON	146	17,457	253	31,436	370	46,207
JUDITH BASIN	18	1,963	23	2,646	44	5,400
LAKE	568	58,174	794	86,989	1,018	106,480
LEWIS & CLARK	1,609	176,423	1,849	210,025	2,607	298,936
LIBERTY	24	2,348	35	3,824	40	4,996
LINCOLN	818	96,821	1,927	258,963	2,730	374,266
MCCONE	17	1,293	41	4,164	45	4,799
MADISON	48	4,949	128	14,883	174	17,843
MEAGHER	56	6,322	100	11,478	137	15,949
MINERAL	168	20,175	374	50,896	536	71,419
MISSOULA	2,336	260,143	3,487	393,424	4,921	585,826
MUSSELSHELL	193	22,296	223	28,264	228	29,623
PARK	421	47,479	625	65,753	944	97,190
PETROLEUM	5	560	0	0	4	332
PHILLIPS	136	13,218	222	24,646	333	41,131
PONDERA	154	18,855	181	21,033	212	23,500
POWDER RIVER	17	2,340	13	1,848	20	2,654
POWELL	262	30,356	422	49,404	444	52,442
PRAIRIE	19	2,561	29	3,162	53	6,080
RAVALLI	662	72,091	1,096	129,192	1,576	187,666
RICHLAND	584	72,026	880	110,054	842	104,199
ROOSEVELT	334	35,995	419	46,551	459	51,171
ROSEBUD	520	67,212	594	77,303	684	92,173
SANDERS	384	45,574	617	75,264	1,056	140,770
SHERIDAN	75	8,183	111	14,011	157	21,675
SILVER BOW	1,342	143,722	1,479	164,299	2,107	245,596
STILLWATER	145	18,042	197	24,586	283	35,649
SWEET GRASS	47	4,680	61	6,516	64	7,572
TETON	76	10,191	120	14,295	138	17,524
TOOLE	156	18,068	207	24,947	265	30,523
TREASURE	19	1,657	19	1,985	27	2,868
VALLEY	264	27,641	316	33,309	370	38,515
WHEATLAND	28	2,922	65	7,500	64	8,066
WIBAUX	4	684	16	1,553	69	8,184
YELLOWSTONE	4,603	554,446	5,685	684,986	7,298	892,003
INTRASTATE	26,820	3,449,754	37,183	4,317,007	48,321	5,927,837
INTERSTATE	1,376	158,477	1,845	218,989	1,941	229,657
TOTAL	28,196	3,608,232	39,028	4,535,996	50,262	6,157,494

TABLE VIII-C

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JAN. 1985 THRU JUNE 1985 COUNT	AMOUNT	JAN. 1984 THRU JUNE 1984 COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,415	274,712	1,937	218,345
BIGHORN	3,317	403,101	2,448	293,754
BLAINE	1,876	202,371	1,834	192,880
BROADWATER	940	107,418	1,127	133,222
CARBON	2,663	320,826	2,914	384,508
CARTER	91	7,895	72	7,841
CASCADE	26,932	3,184,766	23,763	2,641,640
CHOUTEAU	687	71,391	498	52,281
CUSTER	3,540	428,986	3,582	436,049
DANIELS	310	38,766	397	39,206
DAWSON	3,180	379,877	3,397	398,348
DEER LODGE	4,185	485,088	4,329	538,017
FALLON	1,017	122,669	735	82,957
FERGUS	4,589	489,840	3,118	338,366
FLATHEAD	24,636	2,867,603	20,420	2,281,450
GALLATIN	13,215	1,435,623	13,781	1,454,766
GARFIELD	51	6,043	55	8,078
GLACIER	4,696	519,114	5,032	498,878
GOLDEN VALLEY	156	19,639	133	18,372
GRANITE	1,673	247,350	837	97,671
HILL	4,234	474,892	4,916	546,269
JEFFERSON	2,193	266,624	2,298	281,612
JUDITH BASIN	340	39,187	398	47,219
LAKE	6,256	668,112	5,130	531,713
LEWIS & CLARK	15,810	1,846,346	13,683	1,546,266
LIBERTY	328	39,723	222	26,968
LINCOLN	11,303	1,428,818	11,395	1,390,223
MCCONE	253	28,151	297	27,951
MADISON	962	104,046	1,308	145,801
MEAGHER	734	81,143	1,331	164,366
MINERAL	2,942	383,747	2,739	319,380
MISSOULA	27,644	3,258,037	24,051	2,671,131
MUSSELSHELL	1,320	167,319	1,096	128,510
PARK	4,906	511,425	4,076	393,954
PETROLEUM	23	2,118	64	8,749
PHILLIPS	2,316	301,331	1,407	186,373
PONDERA	1,577	186,722	1,249	126,695
POWDER RIVER	136	17,602	393	44,602
POWELL	2,323	267,199	2,506	281,585
PRAIRIE	321	39,930	361	51,660
RAVALLI	9,293	1.079,660	9,682	1,117,214
RICHLAND	4,790	607,710	3,926	478,974
ROOSEVELT	2,877	320,975	2,263	242,699
ROSEBUD	5,547	768,463	7,795	1,088,526
SANDERS	5,190	640,790	4,450	517,814
SHERIDAN	794	104,495	864	97,947
SILVER BOW	11,930	1,360,580	14,064	1,649,913
STILLWATER	1,942	248,761	2,357	302,276
SWEET GRASS	527	60,751	475	50,131
TETON	983	117,367	876	99,361
TOOLE	1,603	192,362	1,426	153,492
TREASURE	152	18,584	179	24,472
VALLEY	2,753	301,952	2,569	285,350
WHEATLAND	400	48,136	452	54,717
WIBAUX	355	44,181	413	43,407
YELLOWSTONE	45,262	5,631,543	47,087	5,855,598
INTRASTATE	280,526	33,704,833	268,275	27,274,366
INTERSTATE	12,011	1,778,496	14,017	7,658,616
TOTAL	292,537	35,483,330	282,292	34,932,982

1984 ANNUAL TABLE

CORRECTED

INDUSTRY SURVEY DATA FOR 1984

MINING AND CONSTRUCTION DATA WERE INCORRECT
IN FIRST QUARTER 1985 PUBLICATION

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1984

R APRIL 1984

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	384.1	386.6	395.3	406.5	411.2	426.5	420.5	422.3	410.4	407.2	402.5	398.9	406.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	346.8	351.4	360.5	374.1	383.4	395.9	391.1	394.8	386.7	382.2	375.7	369.3	376.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	18.8	20.5	24.6	30.3	31.2	35.5	38.0	40.7	31.7	27.0	23.2	20.0	28.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.3	35.2	34.8	32.4	27.8	30.6	29.4	27.5	23.7	25.0	26.8	29.6	30.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	9.7%	9.1%	8.8%	8.0%	6.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%	7.4%	7.4%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	8.0%	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	269.1	270.1	272.7	277.1	283.0	288.4	282.3	283.5	286.5	286.9	285.9	285.1	280.9
MANUFACTURING	21.6	21.4	21.1	21.0	22.2	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.1	22.3
DURABLE GOODS	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.3	13.2	14.0	14.2	14.2	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.7	13.2
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.2
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.1
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
MINING	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5
10 METAL MINING	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	9.6	9.6	10.1	11.5	12.8	14.2	14.6	14.9	14.3	13.9	13.2	12.0	12.6
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.8
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.8
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.0
TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.7	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.3	20.5
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.6	72.2	73.2	74.3	75.9	78.0	77.8	78.8	78.5	78.1	78.3	79.6	76.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.6
RETAIL TRADE	55.6	55.3	56.1	56.9	58.2	60.2	60.0	60.9	60.8	60.2	60.3	61.8	58.9
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.8	9.3	8.3
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.1	23.4	23.2	22.7	22.1	22.5	22.3
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.4
SERVICES	56.9	57.7	58.5	59.5	59.6	61.1	61.6	61.5	60.5	60.5	60.3	60.4	59.8
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.2
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9
OTHER SERVICES	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.3	28.9
GOVERNMENT	67.9	68.9	69.3	70.0	71.0	69.6	62.6	62.7	68.1	69.9	70.0	69.7	68.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.9	12.1	12.5
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.6	7.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.5
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.2	20.8	14.7	14.8	20.3	22.7	23.5	23.2	21.6
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.9	16.0	16.9	17.1	15.5	14.9	14.8	14.7	15.2

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.

2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS.

3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA. SUBTOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

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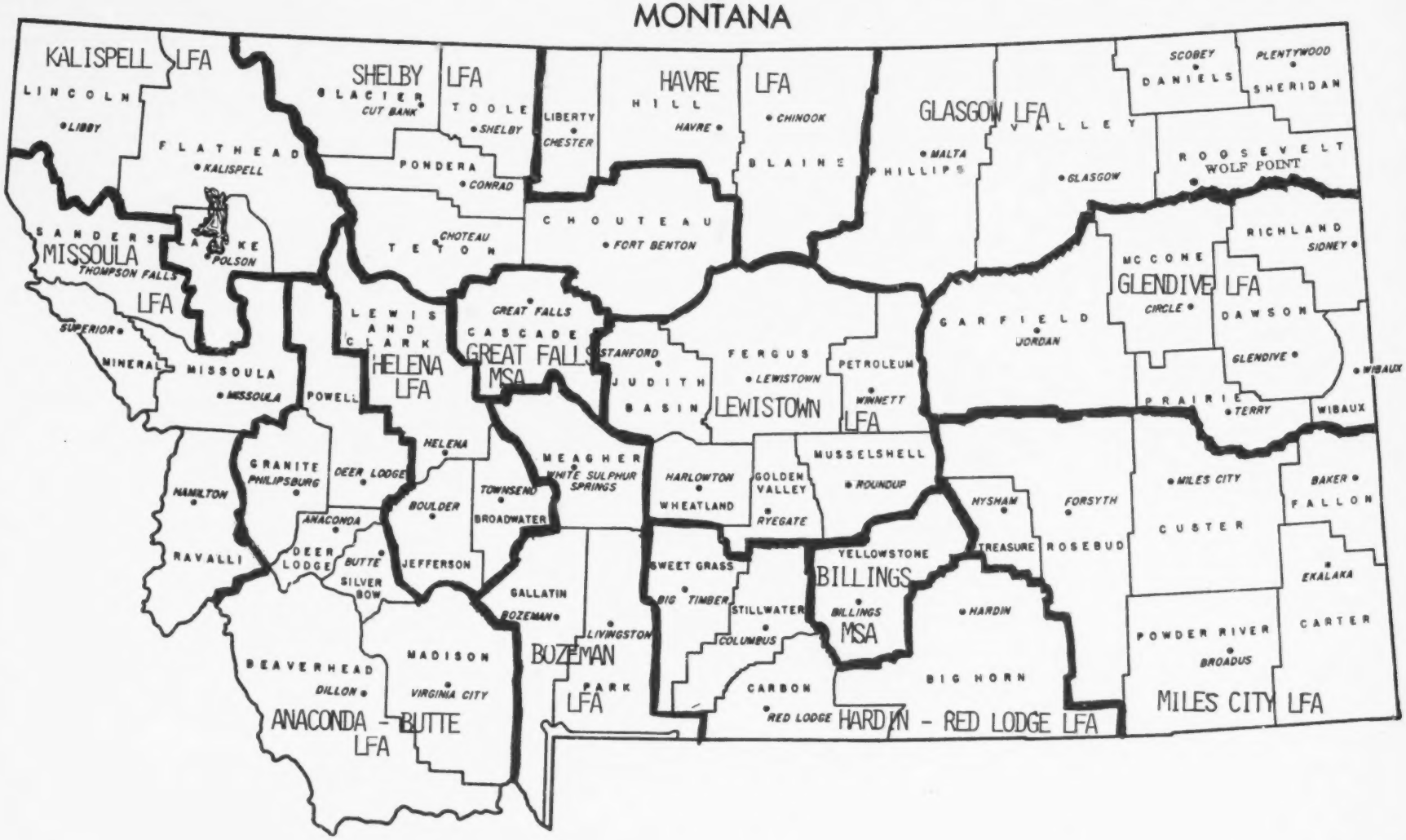
LABOR FORCE AREAS
IN
MONTANA



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